THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,715—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
10th Aug.	PERSIA	8000	...	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
24th ,,	HIMALAYA	7000	...	...
31st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	...	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
21st ,,	ARCADIA	7000	...	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	...	...
12th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
19th ,,	PERSIA	8000	...	...
26th ,,	*MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	...	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000	...	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10000
30th ,,	MEDINA	12500	...	...

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. s. MACEDONIA.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	...	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	...	...
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	...	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	*ARCADIA	7000	...	...
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	...	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	...	...
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	...	...
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	...	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	...	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	13th Aug. 1912
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. ,,
*Circassia	6716	G.P.Osborne R.N.R.	11th Oct. ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. ,,
*Castalia	6383	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st Nov. ,,

* Fitted with Maroni wireless telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	,, 653	989
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 826	1,299
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., AGENTS, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4¼ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*

9½ inch by 4¼ inch...Annas 14 per ,, *

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3⅛ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons, Sailing, Date, Time, Route via

Dumra.. 1695 Thurs. 8th August 9 a.m. Linga

Linga ... 2185 Friday 9th August † 6 a.m. direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 8th August, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Bankura," 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 7th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Debai, Linga Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on Thursday 8th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 17th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Neil Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

6th August, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Australien	6365	Costa	29th Aug. 1912.
Nera	5538	X	24th Oct. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	X	21st Nov. 1912.
Polynesien	6363	Lasalnce	19th Dec. 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	Lafont	16th Jan. 1913.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (Return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Nera	5538	X	Aug. 1912
Oceanien	4143	X	6th Sept. 1912

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	E. Viale	15th Aug. 1912.
Polcevera	4,000	A. de Amezaga	30th Aug. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	F. Maganzini.	15th Sept. 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection with Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Capri	6,000		16th Aug 1912.
Isobia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Sept. 1912

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSOI, Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges either sex superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2

Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up..... Gold $ 3,250,000,00

Reserve Fund..... ,, ,, 3,250,000,00

Undivided Profits..... ,, ,, 423,677,78

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Cebu,	San Francisco,
Calcutta,	Shanghai,	Mexico,
Singapore,	Hankow,	Panama,
Hongkong,	Peking,	Colon,
Canton,	Yokohama,	Empire,
Manila.	Kobe,	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSIT received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT, Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE, 42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.

CALCUTTA OFFICE: 103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000

CALLED UP £400,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)

JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)

J. O. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).

J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,

Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart,

MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.

Rs. 50,00,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCY:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000

RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

THE silly season in London invariably produces a host of enquiries on interesting topics such as

Should officials bet?
Should clergymen dance?
Should nurse-maids read novels?
Should bachelors be taxed?
Should wives obey their husbands?

Even in this city we have been lectured through our local Newspapers pro and con, on a question which has been causing no little excitement.

The dull monsoon days of Bombay offer a splendid opportunity for discussions of this nature and the idea has suggested itself to us that we should disprove the question

ARE WE EXPENSIVE?

We can safely and emphatically reply to this question in the negative. It has never been our desire to attempt competition with either the "Bazaar" or the Trader in goods of low grade.

On the contrary, we have for nearly 40 years endeavoured, successfully we consider, to confine our business to the very best that Science, Art and the world's gem markets have produced. It should not, therefore, be surmised that because articles offered by us for sale are sometimes costly they are, PER SE, expensive.

Quality for quality, we claim that goods offered by us are as good an intrinsic value as those of any high class firm trading in jewellery, silver goods or watches, in an out of India. In fact, instances have come under our notice where constituents of ours have discovered, off-times too late, that

BARGAINS

they have made elsewhere have been no bargains at all, and that they could have procured an infinitely superior article at our establishment at the same price paid for the inferior article.

These are no idle words but positive facts, details of which can be provided to bona-fide enquirers. We do not brag of it: we simply refer to it to strengthen our remarks.

A reference to our general Price list will show that we do not ignore small things, since we carry in our representative stock articles priced

AS LOW AS Rs. 2.

Orders or repairs, of however small a value, are treated with the same care and respect as these applying to higher priced goods.

We therefore claim that we are

NOT AN EXPENSIVE FIRM

in support of which statement we possess the valued testimony of a CLIENTELLE who recognise the fact that what they buy from us is artistically the best and, intrinsically, excellence value.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150°

"SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

150°

"SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn.

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	,, ,,	
Chester	125°	,, ,,	
Devoe's	125°	,, ,,	
Monkey	125°	,, ,,	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

Is it fair to yourself to neglect the slightest touch of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA?

Is it fair to your friends?

You cannot take chances in

CONSIDER YOUR HEALTH

India, at the first sign of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA, and take BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. etc. Re. 1-8ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers or of,

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

"ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING:—

4	LEMON CLING PEACHES	Rs. 22-8 per case.
4	BARTLETT PEARS	
4	APRICOTS	
4	GREENGAGES	
4	ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES	
3	STEWED PRUNES	
1	BLACKBERRIES	

or Rs. ▮ per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS

IMPORTERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER,

FIAT, AND

WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Thana, will receive SEALED TENDERS at 1 P.M., Standard Time, on 22nd August, 1912, for constructing POLICE LINES—Thana—Block Nos. 8 and 19.

2. The forms of tender &c. can be had on payment of Re. 2 for each form to the Accountant, Executive Engineer's Office, Thana, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on working days except the day of receiving the tenders.

	Block No. 8	Block No. 19
Probable value of work.....	9,250	5,621
Amount of earnest money.	500	500
Amount of deposit	900	560

Thana, 5th August, 1912.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby NOTIFIED for public information in accordance with Rule 2, part 1, General of the Rules for places of public Amusement in the City of Bombay 1911, made under section 22, subsection (1) clauses (f) (i) (g) and (h) of the City of Bombay Police Act 1902 by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council that I, F. J. BOGA propose erecting Cinematograph pavilion on plots No. 4 and 5 on the Princess Street admeasuring each about 683 square yards belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust.

Notice is hereby given that any objections to the erection of the said Pavilion should be received by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay not later than the 20th day of August, 1912, that is to say within 14 days from the date of this notice.—Bombay 7th August, 1912.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th August, 1912, at 6-30 P.M.

G. F. CHALK,
Hony. Secretary.

Bombay, 27th July, 1912.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLRY.

AUCTION SALE of JEWELLRY from the Porbandar State Toshakhana will be held on the 15th of September, 1912 and the following days. The State does not bind itself to knock down any article at the highest bid. Inspection allowed during the week preceding the sale.

VAJ SIRUNLA,
KALIANRAE JETHA BAKSHI,
Joint Administrators,
Porbandar State.

NOTICE.

WE beg to give NOTICE that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for Bombay and Western India of the Union Anti-Fouling Composition Co., Ld., of Glasgow, Makers of "VAN DER LINDEN'S" Ships Composition Paint Anti-corrosive, Anti-Fouling, Boot-topping and Hold Compositions and Paints.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.,
Engineers, Ship-wrights and Coppersmiths,
Bombay.

Bombay, 1st August 1912.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Civil Miscellaneous Nos. 54 and 55 of 1912.

In the matter of the BANK OF BURMA, LIMITED (in liquidation.)

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company, are required on or before the 5th day of September, 1912, to send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their advocates or pleaders (if any) to EDWIN RICHARD HOLDSWORTH of Phayre Street Rangoon, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator, are in person or by their advocates or pleaders to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 11th day of November, 1912, at the 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court is appointed for hearing an adjudication upon the debts and claims. Dated this 10th July, 1912.

J. HORMASJI,
Deputy Registrar.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDENDS on certain shares in the Company declared between the 1st June, 1902 and the 31st May, 1908 remain unclaimed and that claims (if any) in respect of any such dividends should be submitted to the undersigned within six months from this date, accompanied by such evidence (if any) as may be available in support thereof. No claim received after the expiration of the said period will be entertained and any such dividends not so claimed as aforesaid will be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company under Article 105 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

A list of the shares with the amounts of the dividends and the names of the parties to whom the dividends are payable may be seen at the Office of the Company, No. 3 Wallace Street, Bombay, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

For The Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 28th February 1912.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL.

HARPENDEN, (HERTS).

A PUBLIC SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS, from Kindergarten to University Age. Specially advantageous to Anglo-Indian parents who do not wish their children to be separated. Training for the Universities, Services, etc. Special attention to manuel work, etc. For prospectus &c., Honours (including Open School. Oxford Univ. gained this year), apply Headmaster or can be obtained from

PROF. J. H. MACKINTOSH,
Presidency College,
Madras.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS and in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space will be limited and it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE MADRAS COAL COMPANY, LTD.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE 20, MOORE STREET, MADRAS.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 2,50,000.

DIVIDED into 25,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each.

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Only a portion is now available for public.

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WANTED :—AGENTS, CANVASSERS and BROKERS, on salary and commission with future prospects in the permanent staff.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Jobore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Soarabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

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Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
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Carlton House, Ootram Road, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSIT :—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.

Loans granted on approved Securities.

Purchase and Sale of Securities effected at ¼ per cent. commission.

AUDITORS :—Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.

HEAD OFFICE :
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London),
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)..... Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

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CORRESPONDENTS
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	„ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ...	„ 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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Calcutta	Newchwang
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Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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BANKS.

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CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

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UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

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Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.... .....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	$ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	$ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	$ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 385,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

NOTICE.

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WOTAN and TANTALUM LAMPS.
HIGHEST EFFICIENCY.
LOWEST ELECTRIC LIGHT BILLS.
LOWEST FIRST COST.
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RAMPART ROW, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Cavel Street, without the Fort.

H. C. O. O. C. J. Suit No. 612 of 1909.

Narotum Premji.....Plaintiff.
Vs.
Parshotamdas Sunderji and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 7th day of August, 1912, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), on the premises, the following valuable landed property :—

PARTICULARS :—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises, standing thereon, situate, lying and being, at Cavel Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2104-9 square yards or thereabouts and standing under the name of Baasker Raghunath Survey and Narayen Raghunath Survey in the records of the Municipality and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east partly by the passage and beyond that the ground of Tulsi Vandravandas, and partly by a gully in common and partly by the property of Raghunath Vithal Survey and partly by the property of Goculdas Pragji, on or towards the west by the property belonging to the Portuguese Church, and on or towards the North by the property of De Souza, and on or towards the south by a gully in common and thereafter the properties of Goculdas Pragji and Janardhan Shambhat, which said premises are assessed by the Municipality Ward No. 3878, and Street No. 175.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dastur & Co., Solicitors for the Receiver and the plaintiff at their Office, in Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of large quantity of Ironware, Corrugated Sheets, Cutlery, Stationery, Matches, Oils and valuable landed properties in Jalgaon and Khandwa.

High Court Suit No. 197 of 1912.

Ismailji Moola Valibhai vs. Esaji Moosaji and others.

Under instructions from A. M. Kajiji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the the undermentioned dates and times the following on the premises.

At JALGAON in BHAWANI PETH on FRIDAY 9th August, at 2 p. m. (S. T.)

Large quantity of different kinds of ironware such as flat, round, and barion, corrugated sheets, kerosine, turpentine, coconut, castor, and ginning oils, matches, cutlery, stationery, paint, soap, brass, copper and ironware, lamps, patent medicines, etc.

Also the valuable landed property consisting of shop and godown containing the above goods.

At KHANDWA in BOMBAY BAZAR on SATURDAY the 10th August at 2 p. m. (S. T.)

Nearly all the above description of goods mentioned at Jalgaon shop; also the valuable landed property consisting of shop and godown containing the goods.

At first the property with goods will be put up in one lot and if not sold the property and goods at each place will be sold separately.

Private offers for the above will be received by the Receiver in his office, High Court Building, Bombay.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the receiver at their office, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th August, 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE of about 2,330 bags linseed, rapeseed, wheat, poppyseed, bajri, barley, fanneiseed, gram, &c.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 9th August, 1912, at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Carnac Bridge.

About	364	Bags Linseed.
	714	„ Wheat.
	608	„ Barley.
	151	„ Poppyseed.
	172	„ Bajri.
	100	„ Rapeseed.
	44	„ Fanneiseed.
	149	„ Gram.

The above bags are not sweepings but form part of consignments booked to Carnac Bridge station.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th August, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 7th AUGUST 1912.

AUCTION SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the concerned Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 7th August at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) opposite Messrs. Treacher & Co, and next to King & Co. in Meadow Street, Fort, French and Mahogany polished household furniture such as single and double mirrored almyrahs, cabinets, hatstands, book-cases, dinner waggon, tile topped teapoys, plain glass cupboards, tiled hanging cupboards, chest of drawers, dressing tables, silk tapestry lined drawing-room, suites, Lady's writing table, gramophone etc. etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th August, 1912.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

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They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
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TO LET—AT ANDHERI, beautifully situated FURNISHED BUNGALOW, in nice Garden. Two bed and Bath Rooms. Dining and Drawing Room. Perfect water supply, nice Garden. Moderate Rent. Apply Box No. 75, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET.—Best part of Bombay, large well furnished Bed-room with private bath, shower & W. C., Electric Light and Fan, to the European married couple. Good view of sea and gardens. Terms moderate. Address Box 2,000, care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, shower and W. C. Use of Dining Room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 2,002, care of "Bombay Gazette".

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM TO BE LET 4 windows, overlooking gardens, and sea, to European married couple or two friends, at Mrs. PAGE, 10 Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road, Lift and Electric Light.

Recommended by Mr. Hill, "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private bath room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light & Fan. European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 2,001, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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1 Quad Royal by Furnival, Flyer incomplete.
1 Quad Demy Whafedale by W. Dawson & Sons.
1 Demy Folio with 2 moulds.
1 F'cap Folio, Treadle, double plateu, "Bremner" with 2 moulds.

HAND PRESSES.

1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
3 Super Royal by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
1 Foolscap Folio by Hopkinson and Cope.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

CUTTING MACHINE.

1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife hand power.

PAGING MACHINES.

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1 Treadle, 5 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.

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1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.
1 Iron frame size 36 inches.

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1 Rolling Machine.
2 Type Casting Machines.
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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
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LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT CHOWPATY FACING THE SEA on the Walkeshwar Road.

Under the directions given by the Trustees of the Dady Seith Charity Trust and pursuant to an order made on the 15th day of April, 1912 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the matter of the Scheme framed in Suit No. 423 of 1905 in respect of Religious and Charitable Trust declared by an Indenture, dated the 12th day of March, 1874, the following valuable building sites situated at Walkeshwar Road, Chowpaty, will be leased by Public Auction for the term of 999 years by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of August, 1912, on the site at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) Full particulars, auction conditions form of lease and plan of the plots can be had on application to Messrs. PAYNE & Co., Attorneys for the Trustees, at 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

Plot No.	Area.	Plot No.	Area.
1	1359	9	1334
2	1432	10	1135
3	1475	11	1112
4	1378	12	1045
5	1207	13	901
6	1427	14	795
7	1602	15	700
8	1099		

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

On TUESDAY the 20th instant, at 4-20 p. m. (S T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Haribhai Vajesunkar and Sunker Prasad Haribhai and on account and risk of the mortgagor Merwanjee Jehangir Vakil under the power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage dated 6th day of June 1911 made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part the following property:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being portion of a large piece or parcel of land registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue, Old Nos. 87, 299, New Nos. 748, 3037, Old Survey No. 19 and New Survey No. 7360 situate and being at Girgaum Back Road without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement, 3,752 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages, tenements, bungalows, dwelling-houses, and chawls standing thereon bearing Municipal Nos. as follows: D. Ward No. 1671, Street No. 1. D. Ward Nos. 167273, Street No. 2, 221—223 and 3. D. Ward No. 1675, Street No. 5 D. Ward Nos. 1676 (1) 1676 (2) Street Nos, 6, 6A D Ward No, 1677. Street No. 7 D. Ward No. 1678 Street No 8 D Ward No 1679, Street No, 9, D. Ward No. 1680-81, S reet Nos. 10 and 11, D. Ward Nos. 1682, 1683 (1) Street Nos. 11 and 13 and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Shapurji Sorabji Mahimwala and partly by the property of Pochaji on or towards the west partly by the property of Bai Motibai Nusserwanji Wadia and partly by the fire temple or Agiery premises belonging to the estate of Jehangir Bezonji deceased on or towards the South by Girgaum Back Road aforesaid and on or towards the North by Land belonging or appertaining to the David Sassoon Reformatory.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal Solicitors, at their Office at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th August, 1912.

PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by

MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,

of London & Bristol,

can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

EMPRESS PALE and HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND

Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription, Rate.
Yearly	... ...	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	... ...	„ 11 0
Quarterly	... ...	„ 6 0
Monthly	... ...	„ 2 0
SINGLE COPY...		... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	... ...	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	... ...	„ 13 8
Quarterly	... ...	„ 7 0
Monthly	... ...	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY...		... TWO ANNAS.

N.B.—Payment must always be made in ADVANCE. For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette". See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	... ...	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	... ...	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	... ...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	... ...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion...	... ...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	... ...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

BOMBAY, Aug. 6.

The London and Liverpool markets were closed yesterday.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.

COTTON.

NEW YORK—		Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	2,000
" Receipts at " last year	...	3,000
" Exports to Great Britain	...	.....
" Exports to Continent	...	3,000
" Spot Cotton	...	12·90 unchgd

Futures—Month of Oct 12·50—01 — Declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation and advanced later on Southern buying of futures in the local market.

Futures—Month of Jan. 12·59+04

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 12·15-16+1·16
Futures month of Oct	... 12·63+·10
Futures month of Dec.	... 12·63+1·11
Tone of Spot Cotton	Steady

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5.

New York Official noon call Oct. 12·50 Jan. 12·52.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [6TH AUG, 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Gold Bulin	1,51,161	Freemantle	National Bank
1 Parcel Silver	8	London	Russo-Asiatic Bank
1 Box Rs	6,000	Hongkong	Eastern Bank
2 Cases Sovs and half Sovs and Rupees..	3,450 / 4,700	Muscat	Comptoir de Paris

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 3rd & 4th Aug. 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	131	145,275
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	65	81,247

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

There is no change to report in the position of the market. Rates opened steady at 1s. 4d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits till 24th August. The enquiry for Bank remittance is small, and Private Bills remain scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months'sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. 15 Sept.
Do. do France	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...134 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...145 1-2
Shanghai "	...196 1-4
Japan "	...150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened easier at 96 7-16 for Cash and 96 5-16 for the Settlement, and has improved 1-16 during the day, closing as under. A moderate busines is reported.

We quote :—

Cash Readyness ...	...	Rs. 96 8 0
Settlement Forward	...	" 96 6 0

BULLION:—

The London market for Bar Silver was closed yesterday. In New York the rate remained unchanged at 59 7-8. The local market opened at 70 1-16 ex duty for ready and 70 1-4 for the first Settlement, and has declined 3-16 to 1-4 during the day. Closing rates are as under. The business passing has been very moderate. Bar Gold is steady

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs. 23 15 9
Australian " ...	...	" 23 15 9
Sovereigns " ...	...	" 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	...	" 69 14 0
1st Settlement ...	...	" 70 0 0
2nd Settlement ...	...	" 70 2 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	...	" 79 4 0
1st Settlement ...	...	" 79 6 0
2nd Settlement ...	...	" 79 8 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The American markets closed irregular, New York being 1 down and 4 up in future, and New Orleans 10 and 11 up. Weather and crop reports from America are conflicting, and we have no guide as to the near future of the market. The local market opened steady the quotation for good Broach being Rs. 315. Slight fluctuations have occurred during the day. A small business is reported in "suttas," but otherwise there is nothing doing in New Crop, both buyers and sellers being in different. Closing rates are as under. The Liverpool opener is only 5 to 7 points lower and is more bullish than was expected.

For really cotton there has been a good enquiry for high-class lots by Japan shippers; and mills have also been in the market. Prices are very steady.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	...	Rs. 326	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	...	Rs. 316	1-2 Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	...	313	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	...	310	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	...	304	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	...	301	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	...	291	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	...	281	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	...	280	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	...	286	Dec.
" " " ...	...	295	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	...	265	Jan.

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...	300	July-Aug.
Good H. G. Westerns	...	275	"
Good M. G. Westerns	...	285	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Easy.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Total Imports	...	6,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·03 —07	6·92 —05	6·84 —05	6·78 —05
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**
6·76 —06	6·77 —06	6·77 —06	6·78 —06	6·79 —06

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steadier with a moderate business passing.

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	11 1 0 B.T.
September	... "	11 13 3 B.T.
Apl-May 1913	... "	10 13 9 "

RAPESEED :—Steady.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913	...Rs.	8 5 6 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	... "	8 1 0 B.T.
Yellow "	... "	9 1 0 "

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs.	53 8 0 D/J
Black Kutni ...	... "	46 0 0 D/J

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	... "	Rs 12 8 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs.	37 12 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	... "	27 0 0
Forward ...	... "	25 0 0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :—

Jan.-Feb. Bold	... Rs.	45 0 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs.	8 2 0 R. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 5 0 R. T.
" Delhi Aug-Sept ...	"	5 7 0 "
" " May 1913 ...	"	5 8 9 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	...	...	1,742 1-2
Bank of India ...	...	...	65
Eastern Bank ...	...	...	89
Indian Specie ...	...	...	65

MILLS.

David ...	...	...	472 1-2
Kohinoor ...	...	...	810
Manockji Petit ...	...	...	2,820 Sept.
New City Mill ...	...	...	1,200
New Great Eastern ...	...	...	252 1-2
Standard ...	...	...	1,375 Sept.
Swan Mill ...	...	...	240

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	187	C D
Tata Iron and Steel Co Ld Ord...	90	

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	...	474 bales.
Wheat ...	...	...	31,251 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	16,584 "
Rapeseed ...	...	...	8,713 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	2,114 "
Poppyseed ...	...	...	3,192 "
Groundnuts...	...	...	Nil
Castorseed ...	...	...	2,489 "
Rice ...	...	...	3,406 "
Myrabollams..	...	...	Nil
Cottonseed ...	...	...	Nil
Mowrasee1 ...	...	...	4,896 "
Gram ...	...	...	1,474 "
Jowar ...	...	...	1,782 "
Maize ...	...	...	266 "
Barley ...	...	...	917 "

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON, 1st SORT.

Mutton Gramfed from As. 6 to As. 8 per lb.
Saddle, Leg, Shoulder } From As. 3 1-2 to As. 6 per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney from As. 8 to As. 9 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 10 to As. 12 per doz.

VEAL.

Hind Quarter from As. 4 to As. 5 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 4 per lb.

BEEF.

Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 5 to As. 6 per lb.
Soup Meat from As. 1 1-4 to As. 1 1-2 per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 1-2 to As. 3 per lb.
Round from As. 2 1-2 to As. 3 per lb.
Hump from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-2 each.
Sirloin from As. 4 to As. 5 per lb.
Tongue from As. 4 to As. 5 each.
Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 4 each.
Liver As. 1¼ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each.

FISH.

Pomfret nil
Pomfret (black) nil.
Gholl from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 each.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) nil.
Salmon (large) Rs. 8 each.
Salmon (small) from Re. 1 to Rs. 6 each.
Prawns (small) from As. 1 1-2 to As. 6 per doz.
Oysters from As. 2 to As. 5 per doz.
Mullet (large) from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-2 each.
Mullet (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Lobsters nil.
Crabs from pies 9 to As. 1 each.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls (large) from As. 14 to Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Chickens from As. 6 to As. 8 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1 1-2 each.
Duck (small) from Re. 1 to Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 12 to Re. 1 each.

FRUITS.

Oranges from As. 8 to Rs. 1 1-2 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs 2 per doz.
Grapes As. 8 per seer.
Mangoes (Common) from Rs. 1 1-2 to Rs. 3 per doz.
do. (Madras) Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per doz.
do. (Affose) nil.
do. (Nilam) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per doz.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES

BIRTH.

DAVIES—July 15, at "Edgeworth," Colacamund, the wife of Cledwin Davies, of a daughter, (stillborn).

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p. m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p. m.
Concert by party from the s.s. "Persia" at the Seamen's Institute.
Harwood League Football Match: R. G. A. vs Bombay Athletic Club.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim :—"Hai che far stesso quello che chieri fatto presto e bene" ["He who wishes a thing done quickly and well must do it himself."]—Italian Proverb.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Co.'s. s. s. "Himalaya," with the outward mails of the 26th July, left Aden at 4 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 a. m., on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Persia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Sergt. J. O'Dell, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March	The Children of the Regiment ..... Fucik
Overture	Martha ..... Ftolow
Valse	Unsere Edelknaten ..... Ziehrer
Grand Selection	Carmen ..... Bizet
Three Dances ...	Tom Jones ..... E. German
Selection	The Girl in the Train ... Leo Fall
Two Step	Fidgety Phil ..... Kaps

THE MOTOR ACCIDENT.—Mr. Mackertich, who was reported to have been injured in a motor accident on Monday, fell out of the car and was not knocked down as first stated.

KHOJA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of July, 1912, the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,403, among them the number of new admissions was 632. The average daily attendance was 77.

ARTICLED CLERKS' ASSOCIATION :—A preliminary meeting of the ordinary members will be held at the Common Room on Tuesday, the 13th inst. at 6-30 p. m., to arrange for meetings to be held for solving questions set at the Attorneys' examination.

ANJUMANI-I-ISLAM.—At the general meeting of the Anjuman I-Islam of Bombay to be held on Friday, the 9th instant, at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.), at the Anjuman Hall, Hornby Road, the Hon'ble Sahebzada Aftab Ahmed Khan, one of the trustees of the Aligarh College, will deliver a lecture on Education. Members and their friends are cordially invited.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. R. J. Kent, Acting Chairman of the Board, presiding. The Trustees adopted the report of the Land Committee, recommending re-arrangements of plots in schemes Nos. 2, 3 and 4.

PROPOSED CATHOLIC HOSPITAL.—At the "Luso-Indiano" Institute at Burrows Lane, under the presidency of Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, Mr. J. M. Pereira delivered a lecture on a proposal to establish a Catholic Hospital, in Bombay for the use of East Indian, Goan and Mangalore Catholics. He said the Hospital should be entirely managed and maintained by Catholics, with doctors, nurses, spiritual guides, etc., of their own community and Catholic Sisters of Charity.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Mr. H. P. Lattey, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue yesterday, touching the death of Yesubai (20), wife of one Babu Mahadu, a police sepoy, residing at Lalwadi, Parel. The deceased had been ailing for the last four months, and was tired of life. On Monday evening she handed over her child to her neighbour, went to her room and cut her throat with a chopper. A verdict of suicide was recorded. Mr. Lattey then held an inquest touching the death of Gangaram Shankar, a labourer, aged about thirty. The evidence showed that of late the deceased had been of an unsound mind. On Monday evening he was found hanging in his room by the throat with a dhotar. The other end of the dhotar was tied to a bar in a window in the room. The jury returned a verdict of suicide

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
Aug.				
7 m	5 35	24 10	m 10 57	21 6
	6 1 a	25 1	11 49 a	17 6
8 m	7 4	25 2	m 0 52 a	21 9
	6 15 a	24 9		
9 m	8 30	26 1	m 1 8	17 0
	7 44 a	24 11	2 25 a	21 3
10 m	9 32	27 3	m 2 17	16 3
	9 3 a	25 7	3 34 a	20 3
11 m	10 24	28 5	m 3 17	15 5
	10 8 a	26 7	3 24 a	19 0
12 m	11 9	29 5	m 4 11	14 9
	11 2 a	27 6	5 10 a	17 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Aug. 7 (Wednesday)	Sunrise	6h 18m	Sunset	7h 11m
" 8 (Thursday)	"	6h 18m	"	7h 11m
" 9 (Friday)	"	6h 18m	"	7h 11m
" 10 (Saturday)	"	6h 18m	"	7h 10m
" 11 (Sunday)	"	6h 19m	"	7h 9m
" 12 (Monday)	"	6h 19m	"	7h 9m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, Aug. 6th, 9h. 47·6m. a.m. ; New Moon, 13th, 1h. 27·6m. a. m. First Quarter, 19th. 10h. 26·6m. p. m. Full Moon, 28th, 1h. 23·9m. a.m.

THE WEATHER.

Monsoon Current Feeble in Bombay.

REDUCED RAINFALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 6.

The storm in the Central Provinces has practically disappeared after giving only moderately heavy rainfall to its west and south. The Bombay monsoon current is feeble to-day, and the energy of the Bay current is largely concentrated in Burma and is in a depression, which appears to be forming off the Arakan coast.

Rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast North, Hyderabad and Burma, fairly general in Mysore, the Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana, and local in Bombay, the Deccan, Gujarat and the south-west of the United Provinces. A few falls have occurred in Kashmir, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Assam.

Chief amounts.—Saoni, three inches; Indore, one inch and a half; Ahmedabad, Kotah, and Jhansi, one each ; Agra and Akyab, each one inch and a half ; Tounguoo, Tavoy, Mergui and Victoria Point, each two ; Moulmein, four.

Forecast:—Increase in rainfall in Lower Bengal.

AT SEA.

The steamer "Ocean," Captain T. Christiansen, which arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta reports having encountered in the Bay of Bengal, very strong monsoon, on this side, heavy showers of rain and sea.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer "Rajput," Captain J. A. Absen, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Sourabaya via Karachi met with strong monsoon.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade In Cts	Byculla In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered	39·65	41·81	41·22	38·82
Tuesday, 6th August.....	0·74	0·40	0·37	0·29
Total	40·39	42·21	41·59	39·11
Same date last year.....	39·08	40·38	40.17	35·29

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, AUG. 6.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total Corpdg. to date.	Corpdg. Total 1910.	Corpdg. Total 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·44	39.34	44·98	33·61

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 6 h Aug.	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	Ins. cts.
0 63	46 32

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (5th)	90·3	86·0	...	0.00
Jask	94·3	85·3	...	0·00
Muscat (5th)	86·3	83·1	...	0·26
Multan	105·3	84·5	...	1·97
Sawalpindi	89·4	72·9	0·04	10·04
Lahore	92·4	76·2	0·08	8·74
Sirsa	99·3	81·5	...	6·44
Amsam	91·5	78·9	...	15 13
Delhi	94·5	81·8	...	11·99
Agra	94·0	80·4	1.59	10·71
Mainpuri	91·8	80·1	...	15·21
Jhansi	85·6	76·5	1·24	21·36
Cawnpore	91·2	80·4	...	14·40
Allahabad	92·6	79·5	...	13·28
Jagdalpur	103·6	84·8	...	0·37
Karachi	86·0	79·5	0·01	2·91
Ajmer	86·6	76·7	0·71	7·60
Jaipur	90·7	77·1	0·04	14·85
Kotah	86·6	76·1	1·20	16·38
Sirohi	88·5	76·5	0·04	18·87
Dwarka	83·8	78·7	0·06	19·74
Veraval	82·1	77·3	...	20·39
Rajkot	86·1	74·3	0·42	24·17
Bhavnagar Para	89·5	77·5	...	14·40
Surat	81·4	76·1	0·17	44·72
Ahmedabad	82·6	74·7	1·24	28·40
Deesa	88·3	76·4	0·03	10·74
Neemuch	78·9	73·0	0·08	14·40
Indore	78·1	72·1	1·28	19·81
Jubbulpore	83·8	74·8	0·17	18·93
Saugor	80·8	74·1	0·67	21·96
Hoshangabad	80·1	73·9	0·03	24·96
Khandwa	79·7	74·1	0·7	9·77
Akola	79 2	71·6	0·01	13·97
Amraoti	78·8	72·3	0·06	13·83
Nagpur	81·1	72·8	0·14	34·12
Chanda	83·5	73·0	...	29·37
Saiburi	83·7	72·6	...	23·70
BOMBAY	82·1	77·6	0·20	39·11
Ratnagiri	84·8	74·4	0·36	64·85
Mormugao	85·0	76·2	0·33	76·18
Karwar	83·7	77·5	0·16	76·84
Malegaon	87·9	72 1	0·37	8·63
Ahmednagar	86·1	69 0	0·03	4·49
Poona	75·5	73·3	0·04	11·43
Sholapur	84·8	71·6	...	6·81
Vijapur	86·2	70·3	0·18	4·92
Belgaum	74·3	67·5	0·70	50·00
Aurangabad	77·4	70·4	0·11	12·24
Nizamabad (Indur)	83·9	71·7	0·71	19·00
Hyderabad	85·8	71·7	0·08	10·06
Mangalore	85·3	73·8	0·05	81·49
Calicut	83·3	75·1	0·32	82·40
Cochin	85·7	74 2	0·47	74·24
Colombo	87·5	77·5	0·08	24·85
Masulipatam	93·3	86·2	...	12·20
Bellary	93·0	74·8	...	2·49
Cuddapah	98 7	76·6	...	4 21
Madras	102·0	81·0	...	4·19
Bangalore	85·8	64·8	0·10	8·27
Coimbatore	89 4	72·3	...	4·37
Trichinopoly	102 6	78·8	...	4·31
Negapatam	98 7	80·7	...	1·04

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 6th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect in the north Punjab and in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the extreme western districts ; Agra has had 1·59" and Jhansi 1·24." Skies are heavily clouded at Jhansi and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Rajputana ; Ajmer has had 0·71," Kotah 1·20" and Bikaner 0·12." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is generally in excess in Rajputana. Maximum temperature is above normal at Bikaner and Jacobabad, and in defect at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen ; Ahmedabad has had 1·24", Surat 0·17", Rajkot 0·42" and Indore 1·28". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is generally in defect in west Central India and Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen ; Saugor has had 0·67", Jubbulpore and Khandwa 0·17" each, and Nagpur 0·14", Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Day temperature is generally in defect.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen ; Bombay has had 0·20", Ratnagiri 0·36", Mormugao 0·33" and Karwar 0·16." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Fairly general rain has fallen in Hyderabad and local rain in the Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0.37," Belgaum 0·70," Aurangabad 0·11" and Nizamabad 0·71". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Malegaon and in slight defect at Ahmednagar. Maximum temperature is in defect at Malegaon, Poona and Sholapur.

General Remarks.—The storm from the Bay of Bengal has filled up leaving an area of slightly relatively low pressure over the north-east Central Provinces. Rainfall has decreased and is now only light and local in the Central Provinces. Nearly general rain, however, has fallen in the extreme western districts of the United Provinces, the southern half of Rajputana, Gujarat, Hyderabad and on the west coast of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been local in east Kathiawar, the northern half of Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A slight weakening of the monsoon is noticeable in the Peninsula.

Fairly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the north-east Central Provinces; local rain over the rest of the Central Provinces and in west Central India, Rajputana, the south United Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Deccan, Hyderabad and Mysore.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 6th August was 29·739 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 14 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 10 feet, at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.

A well-attended meeting of the Classical Association was held last night in the rooms of the Asiatic Society, at which Mr. E. L. Sale, I. C. S., took the chair. Rev. A. Ailinger, S. J., read the second half of his paper on "Latin—the future Esperanto of the cultured world." After briefly summarizing the first half, which was read on July 10th, the lecturer went on to the question how modern terms were to be dealt with in Latin, as railway, telegraph, telephone, giving a few specimens of Latin applied to modern inventions, and even to cricket and football. The chief question, however, which demanded an answer, the lecturer continued, was this : Shall we succeed ?—a question which he, without hesitation, answered in the affirmative. It was for the Classical Association to take the initiative and to enter into communication with the Classical Associations of other countries with a view to making Latin the international language of the cultured world. This resolution, he was happy to inform his hearers, had already been put on the agenda list of the Classical Association and would come up for discussion at the next general meeting. About the response from other countries there could be no doubt, as the lecturer showed by briefly reviewing the present state of Latin studies in Europe and America. The grounds for confidence were many and various, as Father Ailinger explained in detail. But how, he asked, was that most formidable enemy of every enterprise to be overcome, the "vis inertiæ?" Only in one way he answered, namely by pitting against it another instinct more powerful still,—that of self-preservation ? Every teacher of every country must be made to realize—and the Classical Associations would see to it that this was done—that teaching Latin again as a living language meant saving Latin once for all. Even the most inveterate enemy of Latin if such there was, would no longer dare to cry out against Latin as "useless" as soon as it was again a living and even an international language, as useful as several modern languages taken together. It was only necessary to bring this fact home to every teacher of Latin, to make him gladly take the extra trouble of learning the "new" (in reality old) method of teaching Latin. In conclusion the lecturer expressed his confident hope that many present would live to see the day when the language of Cicero and Virgil, after having been 'dead for some time, would awake to a new and vigorous life once more.

The paper was followed by a lively and interesting discussion, in which Mr. O. Rotsfeld, I. C. S., Prof. R. Marrs and Prof. A. Soares took part. After Fr. Ailinger had made a brief reply, the Chairman proposed a vote of thanks, which was carried unanimously.

AMERICA-INDIA.

War-subjects are popular with the public and that is why "The Battle of Trafalgar," the fine naval war film displayed in the current programme at the America-India Theatre, has been able to draw full houses throughout this week. Another interesting historical subject is "Cardinal Wolsey." This is an entirely new film never shown before in Bombay. It is a splendid production by the famous Vitagraph Company of America. The leading role is in the hands of a very capable and talented artist, Mr. Hall Reid, who performs his part in a masterly manner.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay during the 24 hours from 6. a.m., on the 5th August to 6 a.m. on the 6th Aug. :—

Plague	Attacks.	Deaths.
...	Nil	Nil
Total mortality from all causes...		101
Same date last year.....		81

CHOLERA RETURNS.

The following are the returns of the cholera cases and deaths for the 24 hours ending at 5 a.m. yesterday :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Middle and Lower Colaba ...	1	1
Fort, Southern	1	1
Fort Northern	2	1
Esplanade...	1	0
Bhuleshwar	1	1
Khara Talao	4	0
Mazagon	1	1
Tardeo	1	1
Total ...	12	6

The Paris students wrecked two amphitheatres on the 10th ult. at the Sorbonne, after the results of the written examination for the "Baccalaureat" had been read out. They objected to the Greek "Unseen" as being too hard, and when, in the case of one lot of candidates, 22 were ploughed out of 28, they raised cries of "Resign! Conspuez le jury!" and proceeded to destroy the furniture. Fifty police appeared upon the scene, but it was not until after a brisk fight that the Sorbonne was cleared.

The Wesleyan Conference in its representative session, consisting of 300 ministers and an equal number of laymen, opened on July 17 in the Central Hall, Liverpool. The Rev. Dr. Henry Haigh, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the retiring president, presided. The vacancies caused by death during the year in the ranks of the 100 ministers who form the Legal Conference were first filled up, and then that body, duly constituted, proceeded to elect its president. Twelve months ago the pastoral session of the Cardiff Conference designated the Rev. Frederick Luke Wiseman, of Birmingham, as president for 1912, and by a unanimous vote this nomination was confirmed by the Legal Hundred.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Ocean, 2,460 tons, Captain T. Christiansen, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Baron Palwarth, 3,137 tons, Captain D. Cameron, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moji, with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Bankura, 1,905 tons, Captain T. M. Whytehead, will sail to-day for Busreh, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Ashburton 2,832 tons, Captain C. Mathews, sailed yesterday for Philadelphia, with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Rajput, 3,015 tons Captain A. Olsen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sourabaya, via Karachi, with a cargo of sugar.

The steamer Hedwig Menzell, 2,412 tons, Captain E. Jonssen, arrived in harbour on Monday from Marseilles via Marmugoa, with a cargo of manganese ore.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, Captain H. G. Fishenden which arrived in harbour on Monday from Glasgow, reports that on July 28th at 10-20 p. m. in latitude 17·29 o N. longitude 40·21 o E. struck submerged object.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, the 5th August, 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Culna	3963	Farquharson			M M & Co
B Clan Fraser	2285	Fishenden			J F & Co
C&R Toronto	3949	Pickering	K'chi	12-8	J Finlay & Co
F Devanha	4785	Hickey	China	29-8	P & O Co
G Faris	737	Thomson	Basreh		The Arab S Co
H Mansuri	2942	Gore	Jeddah	10-8	Bo & P S N Co
K Markgraf	2345	Tantzen			A S & Co
N Muristan	736	Pritchard			M M & Co
O Umvolosi	1855	Millen	London	3-8	W & A G & Co
O Khosrou	2410	Hannah	Bo & P S N Co		
P Braunfels	3558	Ottman			W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Elysia	3994	Coverly			W & A G & Co
3 Palamcotta	2208	Cuthbush			M M & Co
5 Beekbergen	2447	Hond			T M & Co
6 Sardegna	3229	Murgio	Genoa		R Line
9 Wakasa Maru	2923	Nielson			N Y Kaisha
10 & 11 India	4198	Gordon	Shanghai	14-8	P & O Co
12&13 Persia	4155	Bradshaw			P & O Co
14 Linga	957	Rothwell			M M & Co
15 Bankura	1945	Whytehead	Basreh	7-8	M M & Co
16 Dumra	762	Morrison	Basreh		M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
5	Ocean	Christiansen	Calcutta, July 21
	Hedwig Menzell	Janssen	Marseilles, July 8
6	Rajput	Olsen	Sourabaya, July 3
	Baron Palwarth	Cameron	Moji, July 13

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	Austria	Casulich	Kobe
	Ashburton	Mathews	Philadelphia

The steamer Bankura, Capt Whytehead, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Busreh, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Elysia for Liverpool.
" Devanha, for China, &c.
" Lingfield, for Antwerp, &c.
" Hedwig Menzell, for Dunkirk.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line s s Massilia left Liverpool for Bombay on the afternoon of 4th Aug.

The Clan Line s s Clan Leslie left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

The B I S N Coy's ss. Matiana left Port Said on the evening of 4th instant.

The British India s s Chyebassa arrived at Port Said on the morning of 5th instant.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Iachia, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the 6th instant.

The Ellerman Line s s Trafford Hall sailed from Liverpool outward bound on the evening of the 3rd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUG. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—168 tons oil cakes, The New Mofussil Co; 150 bales cottonfly, 255 bales cottonwaste, Khimji Visram and Co; 12,180 cwts wheat, 5,000 cwts barley, Ralli Bros; 52 tons oil cakes, M Rajoomal; 128 tons oil cakes, The New Mofussil Co; 20,800 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—195,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON

Persia s—7 bales hides, H Ismail; 22 bales hides, R M Kooka; 37 cwts fishmaws, A Hoosein and Co; 6 cwts beeswax, J M Rahimtoola; 16 casks chutney, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 16 1-2 cwts beeswax, G Sojpal; 24 bales hides and skins, V Esmail and Co; 40 bales hides and skins, M J Joosabhai and Co' 9 bales skins, E Moloobhai; 22 bales hides, A E M Mahomed; 1 bale cotton, Pohoomull Bros; 4 bales animal hair, R A Culchi; 11 bales cotton, S Megjee.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—3 bales woollen carpets, Fleiming Shaw and Co.

FOR HULL.

Toronto s—8,000 cwts barley and 10,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros. 20,000 cwts wheat Sanday and Co; 6,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,200 cwts barley and 11,620 cwts castorseed L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP

Culna s—542 bales cotton, 20,000 cwts linseed. Ralli Bros; 500 tons manganese ore Shaw Wallace and Co; 19,010 cwts linseed and 3,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES

Elysia s—110 bales hemp, 55 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, 4,000 cwts wheat. 4,500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 5,132 cwts castorseed L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sardegna s—100 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 100 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co; 110 bales cotton, Salmon Bros; 100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 600 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 4,004 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 8,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Sardegna s—150 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BOSTON.

Elysia s—51 bales hides and skins, H M Halim.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Bickbergen s—2,000 tons manganesecre, R A Willis.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hedwig Menzell s—18,860 cwts barley and 5,270 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros; 10,000 cwts poppyseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co; 1,000 cwts buffalohorns, J M Rahimtoola; 440 bales cotton, E S Spinner and Co; 8,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed and 9,600 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Wakasa Maru s—3 cwts ghatty ghee, T K Hemoormall.

FOR HONGKONG.

India s—58 bales twist, The M B Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 68 cwts dry fruit R Moraji; 150 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.

Wakasa Maru s—220 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 375 cwts onions R E Dadachanji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Wakasa Maru s—250 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru s—300 bales cotton, Haridas Goculdas and Co; 500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 7th August, 1912.

THE SUBMERGED EUROPEAN.

THE journal of the Royal Colonial Institute, *United Empire*, publishes an article from the pen of the Rev. John Ewen, the author of several works on inner India, dealing with the submerged European in this country, who unfortunately is very rarely the subject of thought. The writer describes the people of whom he discourses as a class, helpless, hopeless and voiceless, the offspring of mixed marriages, who ought to be and may become the link between the English and the Indian peoples. In their veins flows the blood, more or less diluted, of some of our best families of heroic Britons who fought and won an Empire. In the past they rendered priceless service; to-day they are rapidly being swamped by the educated Indian; already indeed, many of them are in a deplorable condition; in Calcutta some fifty per cent. being below the poverty line. Their enemies say the class possesses the vices of both and the virtues of neither, but we must dismiss this as a mere aphorism. There are good and bad among them as among any other class. And Mr. Ewen denies that their failure generally to succeed in life is due either to inherent inertia or climatic depression. As we know, men of European blood cannot do manual labour in most parts of India, and, in this respect, can never compete with the indigenous population. They could not live on the wage of a native agriculturist or even on that of the skilled Indian workman. In Mr. Ewen's calculation, they must earn at least eight times as much even to exist. Having no place in the Labour market, they do not compete with the Indian workman. Their place is higher up and in the past they have been employed very largely in the subordinate services, such as railways, telegraphs, salt and opium departments or in mercantile offices; but they have fallen upon evil days. The more highly educated Indians have invaded their domain, entered into keen competition with them and are steadily ousting them. There are forty-four thousand domiciled European and Eurasian children scattered throughout India—few of them will receive University education, few even secondary education; while it is computed that probably ten thousand of them will receive no education at all, for the simple reason that their parents can afford but the bare necessaries of life and have nothing over for school-fees and books.

The movement which is afoot at Home for providing the means of educating the submerged European and Eurasian, may produce good results and the class may get a share of the grant made on the occasion of the King's visit; but Mr. Ewen is anxious that the class should be on its guard against unreasonable expectations so as to avoid disappointment. The grant will not sweep away all difficulties; nor will it touch India's greatest need. Too much must not be expected of the fund being raised at Home. Certainly an amount of interest, almost enthusiasm, hitherto unreached, has been aroused, but unless that interest is prolonged little effect can be produced. Mr. Ewen replies to questions; why they are not equally educated and whether the Government schools are not open to them. And he quotes one who wrote: "In many of life and habits of thought they are European. They value very highly their connection with the country and always speak of England as Home." Mr. Ewen finds they cling to the hope that some day they may see it; they endeavour to hold fast the manner of living received by tradition from their fathers. They will never mix in Indian Society and cherish a feeling of scorn towards the Indian, which he in turn scorns them. He quotes a vernacular saying that the Eurasian is like the masterman's dog, belonging neither to the ghat nor to the house, meaning he is neither European nor Indian but a "kala Feringhee." "As for the domiciled European it will suffice to say that poverty in a European is almost a crime, for which he loses, in their estimation, the prestige of his race. The native school is no place for either. There the education is given in the vernacular; when English is taught, it is taught as a foreign language." Mr. Ewen does not go the length of saying that Indian education has been too liberally provided for, but asserts it as fact beyond controversy that for the Eurasians we have little provision, while for the domiciled Europeans we have made little or none. "The Government and missionaries colleges for the Indian are staffed by highly qualified university men; few such are to be found in the schools for Europeans. Whatever has been done for the domiciled European has been done in two cases by a rich foundation, individual effort, religious bodies and railway companies. The Government has been unable to provide schools specially for them."

Mr. Ewen, who writes for readers elsewhere than in India, is of opinion that the effort being made to help "the man in the street" fails to some extent, because the objects of the fund lack the picturesqueness of the missionary platform. He does not yet know who and what Eurasians are. Mr. Ewen quotes Mr. Hornell: In Calcutta you may see the greatest mixture of type, face and form I have known anywhere; here you may find conditions of promiscuity and immorality quite remarkable; here you may see children, bright children too, growing up cursed from their birth and practically without a helping hand, predestined to become loafers in the street or worse." Another writer gives a more revolting but not less accurate picture. In Bombay we are practically free from the submerged European, compared with Calcutta. But to the condition of the poor white children attention has on many an occasion been drawn by educational inspectors in their annual reports. Government is unable to make special provision and individual assistance is called for; that is why the appeal at Home is being made. It is necessary to provide for the ten thousand children who are at present without any kind of education, to increase the number of qualified teachers, to bring out qualified teachers to India; to provide opportunities for University education such as the Indian can now avail himself of at mission and Government colleges, to improve the curricula of existing schools, especially in respect of science and manual training. In administering this interdenominational fund, the joint action of the co-operating bodies will be maintained without any sacrifice of denominational principles; there will be no outside interference with religious teaching. We have not heard much lately of the progress of the movement, for we fear political, labour and other troubles have caused charity for the moment to be lost sight of.

INDIAN TRADE WITH PERSIA. It is a little difficult to reconcile the figures contained in a recent Government report with the general impression, which has been created with regard to trade in Southern Persia. The usual tone of trade reports from that region is discouraging. We are led to believe that the insecure condition of the caravan routes is gradually ruining commercial enterprise in the country, and that imports and exports are gradually dwindling. Only two days ago, a telegraphic report from Shiraz spoke of the high charges for transport, and stated that no caravans had appeared in the south-east district and that the trade of Shiraz is being paralysed. Reports similar in tenour were frequently made during last year, and yet now we find the report for 1911-12 on the trans-frontier trade of Sind and British Baluchistan, which is issued by the Chief Collector of Customs in Sind, showing an increase both in imports from and exports to Persia. The increase was no mere incidental rise. The export trade to Persia showed an advance of about six and three quarter lakhs of rupees or 73 per cent. over that of 1910-11, and eight and three quarter lakhs or 115 per cent. over that of 1909-10. These figures are the highest ever recorded, so that it is difficult to believe that the incursions of brigands had much effect upon the nerves of Indian merchants. The products, for which this increased demand was received, were principally cotton twist and yarn, piecegoods, leather, brass and copper and tea. Indigo showed a decrease. As for imports from Persia they advanced by five per cent., there being increases in asafœtida, skins, precious stones and pearls, which were largely counter-balanced by a decline in manufactured silk. The Agent, in this district, Major Webb-Ware, writes that trade generally shows the largest increase which has ever been made in any single year since the establishment of the Nushki-Seistan trade route. The season in the adjoining trans-frontier districts, which are served by the Nushki trade route, was an abnormally good one and the growth in trade was in no small measure due to this cause. This shows that the demand in Persia for Indian imports is such that increased prices on account of high transport charges and insecure roads has little effect upon it, and that trade will contract and expand according to the depression or prosperity of the people. It also suggests that conditions on the Persian roads are not so bad as they have generally been reported.

THE MINISTRY. Pretty play is being made with the names of several members of the Government. Rumour declared various changes, but Reuter this morning on behalf of the authorities contradicts the majority of them. In spite, however, of the contradictions, we are told "Cabinet changes are undoubtedly expected prior to the meeting of Parliament in October": while a still later message makes it clear that the London papers regard the recasting of the Cabinet as certain. It is somewhat significant that the denials do not to extend to the Secretary of State for India. It was stated in a cable which we published yesterday that it was believed that "Lord Crewe is feeling the strain of the India Office, and it would cause no surprise if he succeeded Lord Morley." We find ourselves in some sympathy with Lord Crewe. His lines have fallen in evil places. A few months ago he was execrated in the English press in India and extolled in the Indian. Alas, now he is roundly cursed in both. We have in him a modern exemplification of the old truth that "ye cannot serve two masters." He has attempted this acrobatic feat with the result that the fairly sound reputation which he acquired when he first went to the India Office has been reversed. Regarding the alleged changes, generally, we are inclined to believe that some at least will be made. The mail papers told us of the intrigue which had for its object the supplanting of Mr. Asquith by Mr. Lloyd George. There is a likelihood of trouble in the Cabinet regarding the Franchise Reform Bill, and it has also been whispered—notwithstanding the pervervid declarations to the contrary—that the Radical idea of land reform does not commend itself to the Ministry as a whole. Meanwhile, forces outside the Cabinet have to be reckoned with. In the matter of Home Rule there is no doubt that Mr. Agar Robartes, who would exclude Ulster from the operation of the Bill, has more supporters than is comfortable for the Government, while the Labour party show an inclination to make and persist in demands which Mr. Asquith can scarcely concede. Furthermore, the country is riven in twain over the intricacies of the Insurance Act, and successive by-elections show that in the constituencies where they occur, the Liberal voting strength is steadily deteriorating. This is the situation in which the Ministry finds itself to-day, and it is one which must alarm the optimism even of Mr. Lloyd George. The Chancellor, and some of his colleagues, we know, prate of what they will do two years hence, but before weight is given to that, it will be safer to wait and see what will happen between now and October.

ACCUSTOMED AS ENGLISH WEATHER. English people are to the vagaries of their remarkable climate, we do not suppose there is even a single Englishman who can view with equanimity, such a drastic change as has lately been experienced. Reference to the newspaper files, which came by the last mail, and to current Reuter's telegrams reveal a marvellous contrast. The news-columns are full of groans at the heat, comparisons of temperatures and reports of deaths in the streets. The illustrated pages contain pictures of children wading in public fountains, and road-menders leaving their work to beg ice from a passing lorry. Temperatures were up to 86 and 88, and to quote the *Daily News*; "In London, a waistcoatless crowd, fanning itself with handkerchiefs, newspapers, and straw hats, moved about the baked streets." Now Reuter has cabled that England has the coldest August which has been known for fifty years. Bank holiday saw holiday crowds soaked and shivering in icy rain. There were two degrees of frost in the Isle of Wight, and in the north haymakers have been snowballing. After this we must regard monsoon rains and steam-baths as luxuries, and a cyclone as merely a mild excitement. The Indian climate, whatever it may be, does at least keeps fairly steady.

THE ISLINGTON COMMISSION. The claim of the United Provinces Congress Committee that representatives of the Congress should be given places on the Islington Commission need hardly be taken seriously. To begin with it may be assumed that Mr. G. K. Gokhale, although not described as the Congress representative, will not neglect the particular point of view for which the great Indian Assembly stands. Mr. Gokhale is, perhaps, the leading exponent of that school which clamours for the separation of the Judicial from the Executive, and as regards the senior service in India this seems the most important point likely to be considered, that is from the Indian point of view; and, of course, there is that other demand, which has long been a feature of the Congress propaganda, that examinations for the Indian Civil Service should be held, simultaneously, in India and England. So far as the provincial services are concerned, India has, we think, no further claim that she can present reasonably. In them, as a matter of fact, she is already over-represented, and if any change is made in this direction, it should be in providing additional facilities for the admission of Anglo-Indians.

It is understood that the Royal Commission on the Indian Services will begin its sittings next January, and will leave for England in April, and then return to India in the following cold weather.

A *Gazette Extraordinary*, published yesterday, contained a list of persons qualified to vote for members of the Bombay Medical Council under the Bombay Medical Act.

News from Persia states that the Russians are at last reducing the number of their troops at Mashed, which has been perfectly quiet for weeks past.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 13th July, 1912, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1911, of 228,531 maunds, and Rs. 1,14,203 in the earnings.

THE following communique is issued by the Educational Department:—The Government of India had last year decided to address the Secretary of State regarding the pay and prospects of the Indian and Provincial Educational Services. In view of the probability of the formation of a Royal Commission on the public services in India the communications were delayed pending the results of the Commission's enquiry. No further action is now possible.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 19.

LAWN TENNIS.

A. H. Gobert had as his partner in the Doubles Match against C. P. Dixon and H. Roper Barrett for the Davis Cup W. Laurentz who was making his first public appearance on an English court. Like Gobert, the new comer struck the critics as being brilliant rather than sound. He made, as did the other Frenchman, some fascinating strokes in the first set, which they won 6—3. The representatives of the British Isles improved in the second set, winning, after a stubborn fight, by 6—4. Thenceforward they proved themselves the stronger couple and gaining two more sets each, by 6 to 1, secured the match. Thus the British Isles started the last day with a lead of two matches to one and had to win, but one more to qualify for the next round. Dixon beat Gobert by 3 sets to 1 and after Gore had won his first set against Decugis, the latter retired. An International Match at Dublin between England and Ireland has resulted in favour of the visitors, who divided equally with the Irishmen in the singles and beat them in the Doubles by 7 matches to 2.

POLO.

The annual tournament for the King's Coronation Cup, inaugurated a year ago, in honour of King George V, is restricted to the winners of the Ranelagh Open Cup, the Hurlingham Champion Cup, and the Inter-Regimental Cup, and approved Indian and Colonial teams. No teams from over the seas had entered this year, and last Saturday's match between the Old Cantabs and the 20th Hussars was the first and final of the tournament. The Hussars never approached the brilliance of their opponents, who led all through and finally won by the handsome margin of 10 goals to 4.

ATHLETICS.

Discussion is still going on strongly on this side of the North Sea as to what steps should be taken to restore British prestige at amateur foot racing One hears rumours that decided action is to be embarked upon to force the Amateur Athletic Association to begin early preparations for the Olympic Games of 1916. Within limits such an agitation is certain to be all for good, but it will be a thousand pities if the agitators in their very laudable outburst of patriotism, seek to induce either the A. A. A. or the competitions to depart from the high standard of amateurism which has always been professed. To many people the preservation of the true amateur spirit is of far more importance than any member of victories in international sport.

CYCLING.

Fresh from the Olympic Race round Lake Malar, wherein he finished second, F.H. Grubb, of the Vegetarian C C., competed last Saturday in the 100 miles championship at Dulwich. The intense heat naturally told heavily against the riders, but, in spite of it, C. H. Bartlett, Polytechnic C.C., covered the distance in 3 hrs., 43 mins. 25 2-5 secs. beating A. Coe, of Derby, by just over a mile. P. C. Gibbs, Spencer C.C., finished third and Grubb fourth. The last named has some very interesting stories to tell of his race at Stockholm, many of the features of which were altogether different from what he is accustomed to over here. Like everybody else who has visited the Games he was immensely struck by the enthusiasm of the Swedes.

THE IMPERIAL TOURNAMENT.

At the Imperial Cricket Conference at Lord's ground on Tuesday, arrangements were made for an interchange of visits among English, Australian and South African cricketers, extending as far ahead as the summer of 1917. Under this provisional fixture list, the representatives of the three nations will never all be in the same country at one time. One may, therefore, conclude that, for the present, at all events, there is no idea of repeating the Imperial Tournament experiment. That is not altogether surprising, for it would be sheer flattery of its promoters to describe the tournament, now running, as a success. Apart from the distressingly poor results achieved by South Africa in the Tests, the average follower of cricket is feeling surfeited and not only the international fixtures but county matches are suffering in interest and attendances.

SOUTH AFRICANS' FOURTH DEFEAT.

Favoured as they were by winning the toss and by several inexcusable errors on the part of their opponents in the field, the South Africans might well have been expected to make many more than 263 runs on a perfect wicket at Lord's. Their batting, with the exception of H. W. Taylor, 93, and L. A. Stricker, 48, was not at all impressive. Australia, likewise, had to depend mainly on two of her batsmen for runs. W. Bardsley, 164, and C. Kellaway, 102, repeated their century scoring performances of their first Test at Manchester. In a minority of 127 the Africans seemed to lack defensive ability in the second venture. Only G. C. B. Llewellyn, 59, really did himself justice and the last wicket fell at 173, the Australians thus winning with ten wickets in hand, inflicting the fourth defeat which the South Africans have suffered in this season's tests.

RUNS GALORE.

While a week or two ago matches were being spoiled and many abandoned through the rain, just now a spell of torrid heat is causing some to be unfinished by reason of a plethora of runs. Batsmen have had a gorgeous time and centuries are common to almost every match. That fine little Yorkshire player, David Denton, has done remarkable work of late. On top of a score of 200 not out and 171, he has made 221 against Kent (the highest innings of his long career), 51 and 36, not out, against Leicester, and 111 against Northants. Small wonder that, backed up by capital bowling, particularly on the part of Haigh, the Northerners now find themselves at the head of the Championship table. Their victory over Kent was a remarkably fine achievement. After making 543 Yorkshire dismissed their opponents for scores of 310 and 188.

HOBBS THE HITTER.

There are no more brilliant batsmen playing than R. H. Spooner and Hobbs. Each has gathered a heap of runs of late and the Surreyite has given one or two wonderful displays of hitting. At the Oval, where the Gentlemen, 366 and 245 for 7 wickets, drew with the Players, 378 and 136 for 5, Hobbs ran up 54 in 40 minutes Against Lancashire who defeated Surrey by 10 wickets, he made 111 in an hour and a half, and yesterday at Lord's he played delightful cricket for an hour and three quarters in making 94 for the Players against the Gentlemen.

HEARNE'S ALL-ROUND FORM.

The young Middlesex cricketer, J. W. Hearne, is in wonderful all-round form. His 133 not out was the highest score in the Oval match between Amateurs and Professionals, by taking 5 wickets for 16 runs in Kent's second innings he had a big hand in the victory which Middlesex gained at the expense of the Hop County and yesterday against the cream of the Gentlemen bowling he carried out his bat for 73, and in conjunction with the Lancashire bowler, Dean, who showed unexpectedly good form, put on 93 for the last wicket.

HERBERT JONES'S MISHAP.

At Haydock Park last Saturday, the King's jockey, Herbert Jones, had the misfortune to break his collar-bone and was in consequence unable to ride His Majesty's horses at Newmarket. Princess Dagmar made an unsuccessful appearance in the Soltykoff Stakes, but that other smart two year old Le Lac, ridden with admirable judgment by Foy, just snatched a victory in the Dullingham Plate from the Derby favourite, Sweeper II. The King was not present to see the success of his colt, being on a visit to Lord's where the Australian and South African cricketers had the honour of being presented to His Majesty.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

Many famous horses have started in the Eclipse Stakes since Bendigo won it in the year of its inception in 1886, and the big Sandown contest has fallen to such equine heroes as Orme (twice), Isinglass, St. Frusquin Persimmon, Velasquez, Flying Fox, Diamond Jubilee, Ard Patrick, Bayards and Swynford. There was never any expectation that this afternoon's field would be numerically strong, but Twofites were looking forward with considerable interest to the meeting of Stedfast and Tagalie. Each had staunch supporters and the admirers of the grey filly fully expected her to recover her Derby form, which seemed to desert her in the Oaks, In the result neither proved successful. Tagalie ran unplaced and the best Stedfast could do was to finish second to Prince Palatine, who had not been greatly fancied. Lycaon was third.

BISLEY WINNERS.

The intense heat at the end of last week and the beginning of this appears to have had no ill-effect on the shooting at Bisley. On the contrary some very remarkable scores were made. In the Elcho Shield, England's winning total of 1,687 is the highest since the inclusion of the 1,100 yards range and Mr. F. W. Jones and Mr. A. E. Rogers each made 222, a best on record in this competition. In the King's Norton Corpl. O. Mortimer, (Canada) and Mr. F.W. Henry (Irish R. A.) established a world's record at 1,200 yards with scores of 73 each. On shooting off Mortimer won and thus carried of his fourth big match rifle prize of the meeting. Experts are speaking very highly of the Ross rifles used by Mortimer, but the greater credit attaches to "the man who holds the gun." Cambridge have beaten Oxford in the Chancellor's Plate and England have secured the Kolapore Cup for the 28th time.

THE KING'S PRIZE.

A strong wind came along in time for the first stage of the King's and necessarily reduced scoring. The bronze medal fell to that wonderfully fine shot, Sergeant Ommundsen, of the 4th Royal Scots, who has established a record by winning the gold, silver and bronze medals of the National Rifle Association. Ommundsen scores were 34, 34 and 35, total 103, one point better than that of Sergeant, A. Moore, H. A. C. Four others took totals of 101 into the second stage. The Silver Medal has been won to-day by Regimental Sergeant Instructor of Musketry G. H. Harvey, of the South African Railway Corps, with an aggregate of 196. He came over to Bisley in 1909, as a member of the Transvaal team and, though the official declaration has not yet been made, he has won the grand aggregate at the present meeting. Harvey only began practice as a rifle shot six years ago, but he immediately developed into a first class marksman.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Socialist Superstition.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your leader note "An Indian Superstition," you take those responsible for the conduct of "East and West" to task for allowing Miss Constance Clyde to express in its pages the view that "English clergymen preach the duty of the poor to let themselves be crushed beneath the wheels of English commercialism and industrialism." I am not concerned to defend this view which, I believe, as a generalisation, is unsound; but it seems rather late in the day to object to its expression in a signed article. It is one of the commonplaces of Socialism; and one needs no very extensive acquaintance with Socialist literature to become aware of the intense bitterness that permeates Socialism against the teaching of the Catholic Church—and this notwithstanding the fact that there are Socialistic Anglican clergymen and that some of our Labour members are "local preachers." The antagonism to the Church arises not from any philosophic contempt for "superstition," but solely from the widespread belief that the Church is on the side of Mammon, and is an economic factor that must be got rid of before the "workers" will be free from the dominion of Capital. Miss Clyde may or may not be a Socialist, but the view to which you take exception is a wild version of one that is very common in Socialist propaganda.

It is generally understood that the editors of the Reviews do not endorse the views of their contributors; such views as the one you pillory may be pernicious, but seeing that Mr. Tom Mann had the entree of the "Nineteenth Century" twenty years ago, it is a little hard to deny to so moderate a lady as Miss Clyde an appearance in "East and West."—Yours, etc.,

A. M. YOUNG.

The leaves of the recently discovered "Papyrus codex" containing portions of Deuteronomy, the whole of the Book of Jonah, and the Acts of the Apostles, have just been placed on exhibition in the King's Library at the British Museum. This document, which was discovered in Egypt, is the oldest translation of any portion of the Bible extant, having been written about A.D. 350.

The Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society have awarded silver medals and illuminated certificates of thanks to each of the following officers of the Cunard steamship "Carpathia" for praiseworthy humane service to the survivors of the "Titanic":—Chief Officer Thomas William Hankinson (Lieutenant Royal Naval Reserve), Chief Engineer Alexander Braid Johnstone, Chief Steward Ewen Henry Hughes, Purser Ernest George Frederick Brown, Dr. Frank McGee, Dr. Arpad Lenyel, and Dr. V. Risicati, and Wireless Operator Harold Cottom The society's gold medal has already been given to Capt. Rostron, of the "Carpathia."

A concert was given on July 12 at which Mme. Kherla Kinuk, who was described as a "distinguished Indian pianiste," played Bach's Organ Prelude and Fugue in A minor, some pieces by Debussy, a little work of her own on Indian themes, and other things. Her playing, judged merely by the standard of the London concert room, might not deserve the epithet, but the fact of an Indian lady in her native costume playing Bach and Debussy with considerable technical skill and genuine musical perception creates a class of distinction of its own. She has evidently assimilated European ideas of music fairly thoroughly.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

THE RECENT FIGHT ON THE FRONTIER.

Ultimatum Handed in by the Turkish Minister.

SATISFACTION DEMANDED IN 24 HOURS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CETINJE, Aug. 6.

The Turkish Minister has demanded satisfaction for the recent frontier fight within twenty-four hours, otherwise there will be a rupture in diplomatic relations.

SITUATION IN ALBANIA.

SALONIKA, Aug. 6.

Travellers from Kochana declare that over a hundred persons were killed in the recent bomb explosions.

Bulgarian bands are entering Turkey and distributing arms to villagers in the Ishtip district.

The troops at Prisrind and Mitrovitsa have joined the insurgents and have sent delegates to the Albanian Conference at Pristina.

Reuter stated on July 19th :—From Cettinje it is reported that the Montenegrin Government has presented a vigorous protest to the Turkish Minister and to the Porte in connection with a sudden incursion by Turkish soldiers into Montenegrin territory near the Lake of Scutari, in the course of which nine Montenegrins were killed, their bodies being afterwards mutilated with bayonets.

INTERNAL CRISIS.

Cabinet Proclaim State of Siege.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 5.

In spite of the vote of censure the Grand Vizier to-day went to the Senate and Chamber and read the decree of dissolution, ordering new elections.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 6.

The President of the Chamber went to the Palace yesterday to inform the Sultan of the vote of censure on the Government. His Majesty refused to receive him.

An Imperial Rescript was read in the Chamber, stating that the Cabinet enjoyed the full confidence of the Sultan.

It is reported that the Cabinet has decided to arrest some of the principal members of the Committee of Union and Progress, including Talaat Bey and Djavid Bey. The Cabinet has decided to proclaim a state of siege in Constantinople for forty days.

CONDITION OF PERSIA.

Country is in Process of Decay.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The *Times* publishes a letter from Teheran drawing the gloomiest picture of the condition of Persia. The Regent has departed, having virtually abdicated his functions, and the country is in process of decay, with a powerless Ministry and an empty treasury, and is a prey to the rivalries of the Bakhtiaris and the Kashgais.

Hope of the Persian Government establishing order in the south is dwindling, it being nearly two years since the British note on the subject was sent.

It should be realised, the letter adds, that the sands are running out.

DEATH OF HAIDER KHAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 6.

News has been received at the Persian Consulate of the death of Haidar Khan which took place four days ago. Haidar Khan was responsible for the dispute between the Kashgooli and Kazeroony tribes. It is hoped his death will remove all causes of disturbance on the Shiraz-Bushire roads.

NAVAL COMMISSIONS.

Quarter Deck Opened to the Ranks.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The Admiralty has issued the scheme for opening the commissioned ranks to the lower deck. A hundred or more, under twenty-five years old, will be able to rise to Commanderships, and Warrant Officers will attain to commissioned rank after 15 years' service.

WIRELESS-TELEGRAPHY.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The War Office has appointed a committee of officers to consider the application of the latest developments in wireless telegraphy to the needs of the Army.

IMPERIAL CRICKET.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The seventh test match began at Nottingham to-day, when Australia and South Africa again met.

The South Africans batted first and scored 266 for 6 wickets (Nourse 64).

THE MINISTRY.

Denial of the Rumoured Changes.

LORD CREWE'S "SUCCESSOR."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Reuter's Agency is authorised to say that there is no foundation for the rumours in to-day's press with regard to the Master of Elibank.

The Colonial Office denies the report of the resignation of Lord Gladstone who, it is stated, intends to return to South Africa in October.

Mr. Birrell, likewise, has issued a denial of the rumour in connection with himself.

However, in spite of these denials, Cabinet changes are undoubtedly expected prior to the meeting of Parliament in October, but a definite announcement will probably be deferred until after the holidays.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The papers are busy Cabinet-making. They concur that the Master of Elibank will shortly be promoted and that Lord Morley will remain till the Home Rule Bill has been passed.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that the Master of Elibank will succeed Lord Crewe who may become Lord Privy Seal.

The *Daily News and Leader* says that Earl Beauchamp may become Secretary for India.

GOVERNMENT'S ESCAPE.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The House of Commons has adopted the third reading of the Appropriation Bill by 191 votes to 162.

The Opposition took the unusual step of demanding a division. Ministerialists were apprehensive owing to the small attendance of Liberals, but in spite of the Unionist Whips' efforts, 62 Nationalists and 32 Labour members saved the Government from defeat.

LATER.

The House of Commons adjourned at 3-30 a. m. this morning. A number of divisions took place, that on the Finance Bill showing the lowest Government majority.

SUMMERLESS ENGLAND.

Frost, Rain and Flood Spoil August Bank Holiday.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Cold and rain are the features of the Bank holiday to-day.

Two degrees of frost have been registered in the Isle of Wight.

Torrents of rain have fallen at the Clydeside, Greenock, and the water in the streets is knee-deep. Traffic and work in the shipyards are suspended. The tunnel for a mile and a half to Gourock is flooded, while a wall at Greenock to-day collapsed on to the railway.

Much damage has been caused in the West of Scotland, by floods.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Rains during the week-end have caused destructive floods in the north of England, the west of Scotland and over the whole of Ireland. Numbers of cattle have been drowned and crops are being ruined.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Mr. Churchill Defends Recent Appointments.

LONDON, August 6.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill defended the appointment of Mr. D'Eyncourt as Director of Naval Construction.

He said he had been most anxious to make an appointment satisfactory to the Admiralty. He refused to apologise for the appointment of Lord Fisher as chairman of the Royal Commission on the question of oil fuel for the Navy. There had been no naval administrator in living memory, whose abilities were so rare and distinguished. The fact that the Commission was sitting would not delay any action by the Admiralty regarding oil fuel, and steps had been taken in regard to the development of oil supplies within the Empire.

THE ENGLISH "SPIES."

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Of the Englishmen arrested at Eckernsfoerde two, Messrs Stone and Roberts, are doctors. Three others are Messrs. Macdonald, Robinson and Sheffield, solicitor, engineer and artist, respectively.

Their boat and photographic apparatus have been seized and they have been put in gaol in Kiel.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

In reply to Mr. Touche in the Commons to-day, Mr. Montagu said that the difference between the cost price of securities held by the Gold Standard Reserve and the middle market price on July 31st was £932,759.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

PARIS, Aug. 5.

M. Poincare, the French Premier, has left for St. Petersburg.

PLAGUE IN LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

A case of plague, the origin of which is unknown, has occurred at Liverpool. The victim is a boy of seven.

A large portion of the southern aisle of the Hanwell Parish Church was destroyed by fire early on July 12. The church was well alight when the brigade arrived at a quarter to seven. A large stained glass window had been destroyed, the gallery was in a blaze, and a hole was burnt through the roof. In about half an hour the fire was got under, but not before damage to the extent of about £1,000 had been done. A large portion of the gallery running the length of the church is burnt away, and only the charred beams of the roof over the south-east entrance remain. The damage is covered by insurance.

A RUSSIAN CALAMITY.

Palace of Peter the Great Destroyed.

FIRE ON PETROVSKI ISLAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 6.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in a timber yard on Petrovski Island. It spread and destroyed fifty warehouses and other buildings, including the palace of Peter the Great.

The fire broke out at eleven last night in the palace of the Grand Duchess Maria Paulovna.

AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

The Progressive Party and the Negro Vote.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.

The National Progressive Convention opened yesterday, amid the most enthusiastic scenes, many delegates wearing red bandanna handkerchiefs, the Progressive emblem. Mr. Roosevelt was not present.

A National Committee which is sitting to decide disputed contests, prior to the opening of the Convention, expelled the Southern negroes, who are indignant and threaten to hold a mass meeting of protest.

A BENGAL DISPUTE.

Magistrates Summoned to the High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

Sometime ago the Calcutta High Court issued a rule on behalf of Mr. Rajendra Narain Singh, a Zamindar of Bhagalpore, for the quashing, of proceedings against him under Section 110. The rule was heard by Justice Carnduff and Imam and judgment was reserved. During the hearing of the rule petitioner's counsel made allegations against Messrs. Lyall and Hammond, former District Magistrates of Bhagalpore. It was alleged that the proceedings were taken, because the Zemindar refused to appoint a European manager to his estate, recommended by those Magistrates. To day before their lordships two affidavits, rebutting the allegations were filed by the Advocate-General on behalf of Messrs. Lyall and Hamond. The other side wanted to challenge the affidavits and cross-examine Messrs. Lyall and Hammond.

Their lordships reinstated the case and directed Messrs. Lyall and Hammond and the Zamindar to be present in Court on Monday next, when the matter will be heard again.

BIG DAMAGE SUIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri is engaged in hearing a suit brought by Mr. Shaw, a jute broker, against the Motor Taxi Cab Company, claiming Rs. 50,000 as damages for injuries sustained by him owing to the alleged negligent driving of a car. The plaintiff is being examined.

JUDGES DISAGREE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 6.

Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair has delivered judgment in the Pondi murder case, agreeing with the Sessions Judge of Tanjore and Mr. Justice Bakewell. His lordship found the accused guilty of murder, and confirmed the conviction and sentence. He considered that no sentence short of death would meet the ends of justice.

The case refers to the difference of opinion between Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim and Mr. Justice Bakewell in the murder case appeal to the Madras High Court. It was referred to Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair as a third judge.

NARCOTIC POISONING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

A European, named James Jervis, who was found unconscious in a gharry on Saturday, suffering from suspected narcotic poisoning, has died in hospital.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

Captain Popham, 26th Cavalry, is appointed Adjutant of the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles.

Captain E. R. Burne, 92nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Secunderabad, will be transferred to the Home establishment early in the ensuing trooping season.

Captain A. C. Littledale, Adjutant, 1st Welsh Howitzer Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to 92nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Secunderabad, and embarks for India on the 29th of October next.

Captain R. F. B. Knox, 1st Batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, is appointed to the King's African Rifles.

Captain W. T. Bromfield, 2nd Batt. Leicestershire Regiment, is appointed Adjutant of the 5th Battalion of that Regiment, Territorial Force.

Captain R. G. Maturin, D.S.O., 76th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to the Home establishment.

Captain O. S. Lloyd from Adjutaut of the Inverness-shire Royal Horse, Artillery, Territorial Force, is posted to No. 76 Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Kirkee, and sails for India on the 12th September.

The sale of furnitnre at Hastings House, Alipore, which since Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty has been the Government of India guest-house in Calcutta, commenced to-day and subsequently the house itself is to be sold. Most of the Ruling Princes in India have stayed there at one time or another, and other State guests have been the Amir and the Dalai Lama who was the last Government visitor and stayed at Hastings House for a considerable time.

THE OPIUM PROBLEM.

Chinese Authorities Persist in Obstruction.

CALCUTTA SALES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Sir John Rees inquired the result of the correspondence between Sir John Jordan, Minister in Peking, and the Government, with regard to the holding up of stocks of Indian opium in the Treaty ports.

Mr. F. D. Acland replied that the Chinese Government had sent instructions to the provinces to withdraw objectionable restrictions, but that these instructions had had little effect. Further representations would be made by Sir John Jordan, and by himself to the Chinese representative in London.

CALCUTTA SALES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

There was again an all round increase of prices at the Government opium sale to-day. In all 1,770 chests were offered and the proceeds were Rs. 57,81,150 as against Rs. 49,73,850 for the same number of chests last month, a gain of over eight lakhs. The general average price per chest was Rs. 3,266 as against Rs 2,810. At the last sale of certified opium 670 chests were offered and fetched Rs. 37,48,550, an average of Rs. 5,594 per chest against Rs 31,09,450, an average of Rs. 4,660, realised. For the same number of chests at the July sale of uncertified opium 1,100 chests realised Rs. 20,32,600, an average of Rs. 1,847 against the total proceeds of Rs. 18,64,400, an average per chest of Rs. 1,694 last month.

OPIUM CASES IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, August 6.

Two Customs officers, on Sunday, captured a Chinaman, and found a quantity of opium with a revolver and fifty rounds of ammunition. Two other Chinaman have been arrested with opium.

THE KISTNA FLOODS.

Waters Reported to be Gradually Subsiding.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 6.

The floods in Kistna are now gradually subsiding. Officials of the engineering and revenue departments of the district are busy plying about in launches and boats and bringing away ryots from inundated villages. The embankment near Vallavapuram has given way and about 30 villages have been affected. The villagers were fortunately warned beforehand and escaped in time. No loss of human life has been reported so far.

The ravages of the floods above the anicut have not been so serious as might have been expected ; only a few villages suffered here and it was necessary to rescue people who had perched themselves on high mounds, tree-tops, etc.

Mr. J. N. Roy, I. C. S., Collector, Guntur, had throughout a very arduous time superintending rescue operations.

Intimation of the floods was received at Guntur on the 28th of July and the following day Mr. Roy left for Tadapalle where he was joined by other district officials. On the 4th instant Mr. Roy returned to Guntur. The floods by that time had showed signs of abatement and also a considerable portion of rescue work had been got through. It is understood that the river is now flowing 58 feet over the Bezwada anicut.

The official reports received in Madras state that the crops in Lankas and some villages of Divi island and Bezawada Taluq in Kistna District and in some of the villages of Tenali Taluq of Guntur District were submerged by the Kistna floods.

DOG-BITE EVIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 6.

Seven more patients have left Bangalore for Coonoor for anti-rabie treatment, namely, Major and Mrs. Marshall, nurse and child, Mr. and Mrs. West and Mr. Phipps, two dogs being responsible for all these bites. A month ago two Hindu labourers were also sent for treatment.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, Aug. 6.

At about 5-10 a. m. yesterday the engine of a goods train and a nine-ton travelling crane capsized between Cualokuteri and Adoor on the Cochin State Railway (Shoranpur-Ernakulam section). Transhipment of passengers is being carried out. A diversion will be opened probably to-day. The driver and a fireman were slightly injured.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, August 6.

A civil suit has been filed by an Indian barrister at Hyderabad, Sind, against Captain Palmer, of the York and Lancashire Regiment, for recovering Rs. 500 as damages on account of assault alleged to have been committed by the latter.

THE LATE MR. HUME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Aug. 6.

The Indian Association, Lahore, have decided to call a public meeting of the citizens of Lahore in October next to give proper expression to the esteem and regard in which Indians held the late Mr. Hume, and also to express gratitude for all he did for them.

The Bishop of St. Germans dedicated at Truro Cathedral on July 15 six carved canopies which have been erected over the canons' stalls. Four are in memory of Bishop Wilkinson, one is in memory of Archdeacon Bourke, and the other, which is the gift of Mr. Arthur C. Benson, is a memorial of his father's tenure of the Chancellorship of Lincoln Cathedral. As a memorial to the late Bishop Stubbs, it is proposed to erect a statue outside Truro Cathedral, and if the funds permit a memorial will also be placed in the chapel at Lis Escop.

THE ANDAMANS SUICIDE.

Alleged Ill-treatment of Indu Bhusan Roy.

OFFICIAL REPLY TO CHARGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 6.

The following communique has been issued in the Home Department :—

The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to an article in the *Bengalee* newspaper of the 11th of July, 1912, entitled "Political Prisoners in the Andamans," in which reference is made to the alleged harsh treatment which is meted out to the so-called political prisoners and with particular reference to the recent suicide of one Indu-Bhusan Roy. The following suggestions are made :—

1. That the suicide of the prisoner in question was the act of a desperate man to whom life had become unsupportable owing to his treatment in jail.

2. That on the afternoon of the 28th of April, only a few hours previous to his suicide, Indu Bhusan had desired to see the jailor and had entreated to be given a change of work from that of flax-making out of the fibre of the rambosh plant, upon which he was engaged on the ground that his hands had become so blistered that he could no longer move his fingers freely, or sleep, or eat. The prisoner is alleged to have shown his injured hands and to have asked to be allowed to go into hospital.

3. That the jailor refused his request in language which it is impossible to reproduce, and that after declining to allow the prisoner to go to the Medical Superintendent, and shouting at him that he must obey orders, directed that he should be put next morning upon the oil mill. That Indu Bhusan told the jailor that he would die if so employed, but that he was dismissed with a shower of abuse. Next morning he was found to have hanged himself.

4. That on discovery of the suicide at about 1 a. m. the Medical Superintendent failed to appear on the scene, although sent for, till about 8 a. m.

5. That another prisoner Hoti Lal made a complaint to the Medical Superintendent about Indu Bhusan's death and was in consequence punished by being put to work at the oil-mill.

The Government of India have enquired into the accuracy of the allegations referred to above and consider it desirable that the true facts should be made public. The deceased Indu Bhusan Roy was convicted in the case, commonly known as the Maniktola bomb case, in the course of which he confessed that he had thrown a bomb at the Mayor of Chandernagore in a room where he and his family were sitting. He was referred to in the judgment of the Appellate Court as a prominent member of the conspiracy and was ultimately sentenced to transportation for ten years. He arrived in the Andamans in December, 1909, and his conduct there was, on the whole, good. A letter written by him in 1910 found its way into the press in which he stated that he was well, that the jail authorities were treating him kindly and that his work was easy.

He committed suicide on the 29th of April by hanging himself in his cell. An inquest was held at once by the Deputy Superintendent at which it appeared that the deceased had taken his life while of unsound mind having developed an halucination that two of his fellow prisoners intended to kill him as an informer. He was also in bad health at the time and suffering from depression.

There was no reason to believe that he had been in any way the victim of undue severity, either in the form of labour on which he was employed or in any other respect.

As regards the specific statements referred to above, Nos, 1, 2 and 3 are entirely untrue.

With reference to No. 4 the Medical Superintendent, when summoned at night, was absent in attendance upon a case which could not be left. A sub-assistant surgeon was on the scene immediately after the occurrence and artificial respiration was tried, but this proved to be useless since life was extinct when the man was cut down.

The fifth allegation evidently refers to the fact that on the 20th of April the prisoner, Hoti Lal, at the Medical Superintendent's weekly kit inspection parade, charged the jailor without any foundation with having ill-treated and tortured Indu Bhusan Roy. He repeated the charge after warning and as he was entirely unable to substantiate it he was punished as a matter of jail discipline.

CALCUTTA PORT LOAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

The Calcutta Port Commissioners' 50 lakhs Debenture Loan has been oversubscribed, tenders being received for Rs. 92,31,000. The rates of the accepted tenders vary from Rs. 99-9-0 to Rs. 102-9, the average rate being Rs. 100-10.

THE INDUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 6.

The Indus at Hyderabad has now reached the 20-feet level. Any further rise must mean floods, more or less serious.

THE WHEAT TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 6.

Railway deliveries into Karachi of wheat in July, compared with the same month in previous years, are as follows.—1910, 1,92,770 ; 1911, 1,99,192 ; 1912, 2,48,717. Nothing like this has been known before. Total deliveries of wheat in Karachi by rail up to 31st July are 9,88,323 tons.

A significant communication with regard to the "Titanic" has been sent to the Secretary of "Lloyd's Register." He says that in view of the reports which have appeared in connection with the enquiry into the loss of the "Titanic," to the effect that the vessel was built considerably in excess of the requirements of Lloyd's register, he is directed to say that these statements are inaccurate. On the contrary, in the important part of her structure the vessel as built did not come up to the requirements of Lloyd's register for a vessel of her dimensions. He adds that in justice to his society and to those who rely upon the classification, it is felt to be only right to dispel the erroneous impression which might be created regarding the standard of classification of "Lloyd's Register" for such vessels if the statements referred to remained uncontradicted.

At Yarmouth on July 15 a young woman was found dead on the South Beach by two men who had taken a horse and cart to fetch shingle. The body was lying about six feet from the roadway and the throat was tightly bound with two stockings and a shoelace; the feet and legs were bare. A police surgeon was summoned and stated that death was due to strangulation, and he was of opinion that death occurred at midnight on the 14th.

JUDICIAL MORALITY.

Evidence of an Attock Pleader.

FURTHER ALLEGATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWALPINDI, Aug. 6.

The enquiry into the charge of bribery against Lala Pohuram, late District Judge, Attock, was continued by the Special Commissioner yesterday.

Mr. Puri cross-examined, stated :—In June, 1911, I once defended Maskeen charged under section 307 in Lala Pohuram's Court During the investigation of this case one witness for the prosecution wired to the Superintendent of Police charging Gholam Mohyuddin, sub-inspector, with breaking his rib. Mr. Lachhmi Naryan, Public Prosecutor, made no allegation to my knowledge that the sub-inspector was helping the accused. During the trial of the case one day, while Lala Pohuram had gone to the retiring room, Messrs. Bhandari, Bhagat and myself, counsel for the accused, were sitting in the court-room, waiting for the case. An orderly came, and bluntly said that everybody had been ordered to leave the court. We took exception to this treatment, and filed a written application, complaining of this matter and other irregularities. I also sent a telegram to the Press, generally describing the procedure adopted by the accused in the disposal of business. But this incident was not mentioned. Maskeen was convicted. An appeal also was rejected and a case for grievous hurt was started against Gholam Mohyuddin sub-inspector, and two Khans. Messrs. Bhandari, Bhagat, and myself defended the accused. The sub-inspector did not pay me. Exception was taken to a prosecution witness going to the house of the Police Superintendent, while Lachhmi Narayan, the Public Prosecutor, was there. Accused was convicted and an appeal rejected. I argued the appeal without payment.

A PRESS CRUSADE.

Mr. Barton, Divisional Judge, asked me about the article in the papers against the accused. I admitted the authorship. We started a crusade against the accused. Two pleaders helped Pohuram. I know nothing about ill-feeling between Pohuram and Fazlelali, Mohd Asghar, and Alifdin, pleaders. No charge of being a pro-Hindu was brought against the accused. Noor Mohammad was once very anxious to have the case transferred from Pohuram's court, and settled my fee for the same. When I next saw him, Noor Mohammad was not only not anxious to transfer the case, but also abandoned some witnesses, and the remaining witness he wanted to examine most briefly. He actually tore the coat tail of Mr. Alifdin, pleader, in trying to pull him down to stop the cross-examination. I do not know if any witnesses were from Pokharal.

Re-examined by Mr. Petman, Mr. Puri stated that he was ready to swear that he did not move in the matter from any personal feelings or malice, but because he honestly believed it to be his duty.

The second witness was Chandhri Mohammad Asghar. Examined by Mr. Petman, witness said :—"I chiefly conducted the case for Noor Mohammad. I went with the District Judge to Makhad to examine an old blind witness. Pohuram's treatment towards my client was harsh and discouraging. He actually disallowed material questions. I filed four applications recording the questions therein. On the 15th of August, Noor Mohammad applied to have Mohammad Latif appointed as his mukhtear. Pohuram rejected the application. My client wanted thereupon to have the case transferred, but as he could give no grounds this could not be done."

Then Noor Mohammad asked my advice about bribing Pohuram, I advised him not to do so as the opposite party would surely outbid him. On the 19th of August, Noor Mohammad put in a second application to appoint Mohammad Latif as his mukhtear. He told me he had arranged the matter with the accused. The application was accepted after a note at the dictation of the accused had been added to the application. Being curious to know how the matter had been settled, I enquired from Noor Mohammad. He told me that 133 sovereigns had been given to the accused as a bribe. At the end of September Mohammad Latif told me that the accused wanted Rs. 500 more. Noor Mohammad, however, was outbidden by the opposite party and he came to me to take steps for the refund of the bribe and to lodge a complaint. I took him to Mr. Puri for advice.

"PART OF THE BRIBE."

Shabuddin, agent to Mr. Mohammad Shafi, barrister, Lahore, the third witness, stated that on 1st December Noor Mohammad engaged Khan Bahadur Mohammad Shafi and paid Rs. 1,300 for court fee and counsel's fee. All this was paid in sovereigns, which Noor Mohammad said were returned by the accused as part of the bribe. He also complained about the remaining 33 sovereigns, which were not refunded. The fourth witness, Abdul Khalik, identified a letter, which he had written for Noor Mahammad, and signed by the latter. The letter directed Perozdin, petition writer of Campbellpur, to hand over the deposited money intended for the bribe to Mohammad Latif.

Cross-examined, witness said that he was a tailor having no connection with Noor Mohammad. Maulvi Alifdin was the next witness examined. He said that he was counsel for Noor Mohammad and in other particulars this witness coorroborated Mr. Puri and Chaudhri Mohammad Asghar.

Cross-examination was reserved.

A BRIBE THAT FAILED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MULTAN, Aug. 6.

Syed Khan, Zaildar of Jatoi, was to-day convicted before the Dstrict Magistrate and sentenced to six weeks' simple imprisonment for offering a bribe of Rs. 1,000 to Mr. Forbes, District Judge, before whom he had three civil cases pending. An application to the Session Judge for bail was refused.

BENGAL STRIKES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 6.

Strikes are in progress at the Bengal Cotton Mill and the Upper Hooghly Jute Mill, and the latter is still closed. No disturbance is expected.

At Swansea Assizes on July 13, David Morgan, seventeen, a postal clerk, pleaded guilty to thefts of postal orders at Morriston near Swansea. It was stated that the accused was getting 5s. a week. Mr. Justice Ridley said he thought the Post Office employed people at too early an age and did not pay them enough. He was of opinion that the work in the Post Office was being cramped. Sentence was deferred.

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT.

Views of the Bombay Trades Association.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

The following letter has been forwarded to the Government of Bombay by Mr. R. D. Hughes, Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association, regarding the proposed amendments of Indian Companies Act:—

The committee of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association have given their most careful consideration to the terms of the proposed amendment of the Indian Companies Acts and the draft bill submitted for the opinion of the Association, and I have the honour to submit their conclusions as follows:—

Section 10, Sub-Section 2.—They think the wording of this a little vague, as it is not clear if the company referred to in the words "the first mentioned company 'may' &c.' refers to the company, which has been registered through advertence or to the company aggrieved ; but presuming it refers to the first they consider it should be obligatory on the part of that company to change its name on the petition of the aggrieved company to the Registrar and it should not be at the option merely of the offending company to do so.

Section 10, Sub-Section 4.—This clause appears to give a company of doubtful antecedents and character an opportunity of changing its name to cloak its past reputation, and an opening to continue a similar career under another name, and they submit that such a possibility should be partly safeguarded against by compelling the petitioning company to advertise its intention to change its name in the principal papers through the Registrar, who should invite persons interested to send protest and reasons for same for consideration before sanction is given as provided for in the sub-section mentioned.

Section 13.—It is conceivable that conditions may arise, where it would be in the interests of shareholders and creditors that part of a company's capital may be expended for the purposes recited, and they respectfully suggest that after the words "in such purchase" be added "except with the sanction of the Court should it appear to be in the interests of the general body of shareholders and creditors."

Section 16.—This Section provides that a company limited by shares may register articles of association, but they are of opinion that all companies limited by shares should be compelled in this section to register articles of association and as it "specifically" states that it has adopted Table A, particularly as the following sections provide for signatures to same and their application to the management of the company.

Section 31.—They consider the case would be met by a simple return of the required information to the Registrar without compelling companies to enter same in the Register of Members, as it appears to entail a quite unnecessary duplication of the work, and moreover would tend to make the Registers unwieldy, particularly in cases where companied have a large number of shareholders. It should meet all the probable requirements of interested parties if access could be had to the Registrar's file to inspect such returns on payment of a small fee ; if desirable, the summary only need be entered in the Register of members. In support of this suggestion they beg to point out that the Register of members itself is the source of information from which such a list would be made and this appears to them to render it quite unnecessary to duplicate the information.

Section 33.—It would probably be improved by the addition of the words "subject to the provisions of the articles of association" as it is possible that, otherwise these (i.e. the articles) may clash with this section and make them ultra vires.

Section 35.—It is respectfully suggested that As. 2 per 100 words is too low a fee for this work, which usually has to be done by a highly paid clerk to ensure accuracy and they think if the fee is left at the figure stated, the company should have the option of making the applicant or his representative copy the information required.

Section 36.—It is questionable if this is sufficient publicity and they respectfully suggest that the word "except otherwise provided for the articles of association," be added, otherwise, these sections will, they think, clash with the regulations provided for in the articles of many companies and such additions will, at any rate, enable companies so disposed, to provide for greater publicity.

Section 80.—This appears to clash with article 109 of Table A, which provided that every shareholder shall be provided with a copy of balance sheet &c. "free", so they presume to think that this clause would be improved by reading "shareholders shall be entitled to one copy of balance sheet and auditors report free and an additional copy of same at a charge, &c."

Section 83, Clause 2.—They are of opinion that the power of calling a meeting should not be vested in the same number of shareholders in every case whether the company is large or small, but should be proportionate to the number of shareholders i.e. 1-10th or 1-20th or 1-4th but not less than five shall be entitled to call a meeting.

Section 25, Sub-Sections 1 and 2.—The reading of these clauses makes it difficult to know in what terms a notice of meeting should be couched when a special resolution is to be submitted at a meeting, and they believe, the wording of the English Act of 1908 in identical terms has led to a diversity of opinion amongst eminent counsel in England, and a discussion in the "Solicitor's Journal" during 1909 left the question in considerable doubt. They therefore respectfully suggest that these sections should be rewarded to make this point quite clear. Previously, extraordinary resolutions and special resolutions have been quite distinct; but the distinction seems to have been removed by the wording of the sections mentioned.

Section 136, Sub-Section 2.—They see no reason why a destinction should be made between banking and other companies. If anything they think it more desirable that investigations should be made into a bank's affairs on the application of a smaller number of shareholders than that provided for in the cases of other limited companies, as the consequences of insolvency are, usually so much more serious in the cases of banks, but one-fifth would, in both cases, be a fairer proportion than the one-tenth provided for in the case of other limited companies, as it may conceivably be a very serious matter for the affairs of a companies to be under investigations at the instance of one-tenth of the holding, which may easily be obtained by unscrupulous people for the sole purpose of wrecking a competitive concern, and it would afford some measure of protection against this possibility if the proportion of shareholders, necessary to secure an investigation, were increased from one-tenth to one-fifth, as in the case of banking companies.

Section 138, S.S. 2.—It is in view of the cases recently recorded, very desirable that this clause should be worded to include "past" officers, agents, directors, auditors ; otherwise inspectors have no authority under the Act to call these and the section as proposed is defective in this respect according to the decision in re. Measures Bros. recently tried in England.

Section 142.—Should, they submit, contain a provision enacting that in no case shall the auditors of a company keep the books of account, &c. of such company.

The committee of the Association beg to record their opinion that, in the interest of creditors, it is desirable that the filing of a balance sheet and statement by a private Company be made compulsory, as these companies enjoy the advantages of limited liabilities without disclosing to creditors their position, which the committee regard as unjust and unfair, and is a privilege which in their view has no justification. They also wish to record their regret that the Government has not attempted to deal with the position of "agents and managers" in the proposed Bill and having regard to the practise which has sprung up in this country, and which they believe is one peculiar to India, they consider it very desirable that the matters should be duly considered and provision made in the Bill to regulate their duties, responsibilities, &c. If the committee can be of any further service in explaining their views on any of the points set out, they will be pleased to place themselves at the disposal of the Government for that purpose.

In conclusion, the committee of the Association wish to express their cordial appreciation of the real efforts which the Government of India has made in its attempt to deal with the whole question of company law on a broad basis, and they are sure the proposed Act will considerably help to safeguard the interests of small investors and conduce to the more efficient working of limited companies.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

A Judgment-Summons Dispute.

Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of a suit in which the ownership of certain chests of tea was in dispute. Manordas Harakchand claimed these chests of tea, while Mangibhoy Currimbhoy, a shroff and money lender, sought for a declaration that they belonged to the firm of Vitaldas Gudhandas, and not to Manordas as claimed by him.

Mr. L. Robertson and Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal and Co., appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. Jardine, with Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Jamsetji Ragavaya and Co., appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was that by a decree passed in October, 1909, in his favour, the firm of Vitaldas Gudhandas were ordered to pay Rs. 43,231 and costs of the suit. That in execution of this decree he attached chests of tea lying in the godown near the Mulji Jetha Market, which was the property of the judgment-debtor. Manordas, the defendant, at this stage, put in his appearance and claimed the chests of tea as his property. He took out a chamber summons to raise the attachment. The court then ordered the plaintiff to file a suit to establish his claim. The defendant meantime succeeded in getting an order of the court, whereby he was appointed receiver with orders to sell off the chests of tea, and realise their value.

Before his lordship the plaintiff contended that the property attached really belonged to the judgment-debtor, and that he had every right to attach it.

The defendant claimed that the property was his, and it was only deposited with the judgment debtor, that the plaintiff had no right to attach it on a decree, which did not concern him, that the chests of tea in dispute had been purchased by him at various times at auction sales, which the firm of Vithaldas used to hold. Defendant claimed Rs. 5,000 as the value of the chests of tea wrongfully attached.

The parties having come to an agreement a consent decree was passed by his lordship. The counter claim and the various allegations, made by each party against the other, were withdrawn and a decree for Rs. 5,000 was passed in favour of the plaintiff and each party had to bear its own costs.

CAPTAIN AND CREW AT HOME.

Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of a suit, brought by Syed Hasan Syed Abdul Rahim and others against the Satyanarayen Marine and Fire Insurance Company, Limited.

Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, with Mr. D. Mulla, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, with the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Hiralal and Company, appeared for the defendants.

The facts of the case as stated on behalf of the plaintiffs were as follows:—

On the 26th of November, 1909, the first plaintiff effected with the defendant company at Surat a policy of marine insurance on a cargo of dates to be shipped on board the bugla "Faiz Rahman" from Busreh to Karachi or Bombay. The value of the goods shipped on board the "Faiz Rehman" was stated to be Rs. 16,000. The policy taken out was, however, for Rs. 5,000. The risk was to commence from the 12th of November, 1909. According to the terms of the policy it was lawful for the said vessel in that voyage to touch and stay at any port or place whenever obliged to do so by stress of weather without prejudice to the assurance. The vessel left Busreh on the 12th of November, 1909, and was wrecked on the 11th of January, 1910, at a place called Kalugun at the south eastern corner of the Gulf of Ormuz. The plaintiffs, on hearing of the loss of the vessel, wrote through their solicitors on the 25th of January, 1910, and demanded the insurance money. The defendants asked for full particulars, and were not satisfied with the information supplied by the plaintiffs and declined to pay. The plaintiffs then filed this suit on the 30th of June, 1910. The defendants, in their written statement, put the plaintiffs to the strict proof of the various allegations on which the claim was based. They stated that the voyage between Busreh and Karachi usually occupied eight or ten days. They charged the captain of the bagla "Faiz Rehman" with having deviated from the usual course of voyage. That she touched at a place called Kischu, the native place of the captain and the crew and he stopped there without valid reason for four to five weeks, as it would be seen from the fact that the vessel was wrecked on the 11th of January, 1910. The plaintiffs had there by violated the conditions of the policy and were not entitled to claim the policy money.

His lordship, in disposing of the suit, said that it was quite clear that the captain of the vessel stopped at Kischu for his convenience and the convenience of the crew. This deviation from the usual course by the captain vitiated the policy. Even if that were not so and that the vessel was entitled to touch Kischu to enable the captain and the crew to visit their families, their stay there was prolonged and unreasonable. The excuse that the vessel was detained at that port for from four to five weeks on account of stress of weather was not reasonable.

His lordship accordingly discharged the defendants from their liability to pay the amount of the policy. The suits was dismissed and the plaintiffs were ordered to pay half the costs of the defendant company.

QUESTION OF BHAGDARI TENURE.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao disposed of an appeal filed by Umar Amanji Misji, in which he sued the Secretary of State for India in respect of certain lands. The plaintiff, in his suit before the District Judge, Broach, prayed for a declaration that Government had no title, concern or interest in a certain piece of land in the village of Kantharia, on which he had fixed pegs to which his cattle were tethered, and further that Government had no right to order the removal of the pegs fixed by him. He further prayed for a permanent injunction restraining Government from causing obstruction to the plaintiff's tethering cattle to pegs. In the alternative he prayed that it may be declared that he had acquired ownership of the land in dispute by adverse possession.

The plaintiff, in his statement, alleged that to the north of a house, owned by him in the village of Kantharia, was a chawk, owned jointly by him and other bhagdars, which was used by them for the purpose of tethering cattle at certain fixed spots in it. This had been done from time immemorial in accordance with the custom prevailing in his and other bhagdari villages. He contended that Government had no right, title, or interest in the land except the right to recover assessment, that in 1904 the Assistant Collector had removed the pegs and ordered him to pay rent for the land on which the pegs were fixed, but the Collector had cancelled the order after an inquiry into his rights. It was in evidence that for the last 60 years these pegs had been fixed without Government interference; he, therefore, claimed adverse possession as against Government. He also further relied on the right of customary easement, by which he had acquired the right of tethering his cattle in the chawk or open space. The mamlatdar of the place in his evidence stated that Government tolerated the practice of allowing the villagers to tether their cattle in certain chawks, when it did not cause inconvenience to other villagers, but that did not imply that Government had recognised the existence of a customary easement, that there was no direct evidence of such recognition with regard to the land in dispute. The District Judge held that the plaintiff was not the owner of the land in dispute, and that he had not acquired an adverse possession as against Government and held that he was not entitled to any relief and dismissed the suit.

Against this decree the plaintiff appealed to their lordships. He contended that the village sites in Bhagdari villages was not Government property. He relied on the report made by Mr. Pedder in 1862 on the subject of Narwa and Bhagdari tenures.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, observed that the references to Mr. Pedder's report, Col. Monier William's memoirs on the Zillah of Baroocni and Baden Powell's Land Systems of British India showed that the Bagdari tenure was merely one mode of collecting the revenue demand of Government. His lordship held that the plaintiff had failed to make out his case and dismissed the appeal with costs.

SHORT CAUSES.

Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday, sitting in the Original Side of the High Court, disposed of the following short causes. His lordship disposed of a suit in which Khubchand Saruphand sued Dayanath Kote for balance due on account of two transactions in diamonds. In the first instance, the defendant had taken delivery of diamonds worth Rs. 1,056 and paid Rs. 600 on that account. In the second deal the defendant had taken delivery of diamonds worth Rs. 5,656 and had not paid this amount. His lordship passed a decree for the amount claimed.

In the next suit Minocher H. Cama sued Bai Manizeh, widow of Jamsetji, one-third share in her late husband's property at Lanowli or Rs. 4,000 as its equivalent. His lordship referred the case to the Commissioner to ascertain the plaintiff's share in the estate in dispute.

PIECE GOODS DISPUTE.

Mr. Justice Heaton passed a decree in the suit in which the Globe Manufacturing Company sued Harkisoodas Asharam and Company, cloth merchants of Calcutta, for Rs. 44,876. The facts of this suit were reported in our yesterday's issue.

His lordship, after hearing the evidence and the counsel for the plaintiff, passed a decree in favour of the company for Rs. 44,876 with costs.

THE POLICE COURTS.

NEGLIGENT MOTOR DRIVING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Frank Oliviera disposed of the case in which Deputy-Inspector Sargon put up Sheikh Mahomed Issoof Sheik Abdoolkhan, a motor-car driver in the employ of Mr. J. B. Petit, with rash and negligent driving on the night of the 20th of July last, and thereby causing hurt to the horse of Mr. Nusserwanji Dinshaw Vakil.

Mr. Payne, solicitor, appeared for the complainant; the accused was defended by Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader.

The evidence in the case showed that on the night in question, the complainant was driving a gig on the Gowalia Tank road towards Napean Sea Road. When he came up to the junction of Hughes and Gibbs roads with Gowalia Tank road, Sergt. Redbrooks, who was regulating the traffic at the time raised his hand for the complainant to stop. The complainant did so. Just at that time, the complainant's syce gave an alarm and the complainant heard the sound of an approaching motor, and in order to avoid an accident, he turned his horse to the right. The motor-car (No. 644), however ran into his carriage and the right front wheel of the car struck the near leg of the complainant's horse, and it was alleged that the horse sustained a fracture of the leg and had to be destroyed in consequence.

The defence was that the carriage of the complainant was moving, and was on the wrong side of the road.

In delivering judgment, his worship said that he was satisfied on the evidence that the complainant was on the proper side of the road and stopped his carriage in consequence of police orders. The accused, instead of keeping to the proper side of the road and passing behind Sergt. Redbrook, drove the car in front of the latter with the result that it ran into the complainant's gig. His worship was convinced that if the accused had kept to his left and driven the car on the proper side, the accident would not have occurred.

His worship did not believe the defence in the face of the clear and convincing evidence led for the prosecution. But even assuming that the defence was true, it was the duty of the accused, observed his worship, to stop when he saw the traffic on the main road was in his way as he had come from a side street. This, too, the accused failed to do.

His worship, therefore, convicted the accused of negligent driving and fined him Rs. 75.

CASE FOR JUNAGADH.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, yesterday, Deputy-Inspector Sargon put up Sheikh Mahomed Hussein Chhotumia on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a public servant in respect of Rs. 622, while in the employ of the Native State of Junagadh.

Mr. Sargon stated that Mr. Chhaya, a High Court pleader, received a letter from his brother, who is an officer of the Junagadh State, to have accused arrested on the above charge, as he was alleged to have misappropriated the sum of Rs. 622 entrusted to him, while he was doing duty in the camp in Junagadh. The accused was arrested on Monday evening, but no money was found on him.

His worship ordered the accused to be detained in police custody until the arrival of the extradition warrant from the Political Agent, Kathiawar.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

Keshardera Kanialal, a munim in the firm of Harmukhrai Amulakchand, at their place of business at Kalbadevi Road, has reported to the police that in November, 1911, his master's firm rented a godown from one Jairam Shamji at Clive Road for storing grain, and up to June, 1912, 10,000 bags of grain had been stored in it from time to time. Jairam had authority to sell the grain on behalf of the firm in the presence of some one connected with the complainant's firm. On the 21st of July last, the complainant came to know that Jairam was in embarrassed circumstances and had absconded. He immediately filed a suit in the High Court against Jairam in respect of the goods in the godown and had Mr. Lang appointed receiver. On opening the godown, it was discovered that 1,079 bags of grain valued at Rs. 20,000 had been misappropriated by Jairam.

MOTOR TRANSFER FEES.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sheshy charged G. d'Mello, a motor-driver with driving his car in a rash manner at the junction of Grant Road and Falkland Road.

The accused had driven the car very fast at the corner regardless of the heavy traffic in the locality. The magistrate fined him Rs. 20.

The same Inspector then charged Ahmedbhai Essoofbhai and Haji Hussein with failing to pay the transfer fees. Anmedbhai had sold his car six months ago. He was fined Rs. 5 including Rs. 3 for the transfer fee. The second accused was discharged because his car was sold by the Official Assignee, when the accused was adjudged an insolvent.

TELEGRAPH CLUB BAR.

Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday heard the case in which V. G. Fonseca and J. L. Haredia, barman and waiting boy respectively of the Telegraph Recreation Club bar, were charged by Inspector Chapman with selling liquor without a license.

Mr. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor, assisted by the Assistant Collector, Mr. Smith, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Godinho appeared for the accused and Mr. Payne, solicitor, watched the proceedings on behalf of the club.

Mr. Bowen led the evidence for the prosecution and Mr. Dyer, the Excise Inspector, was called as the first witness.

G. A. Dyer, an Inspector of Excise deposed that the accused were not licensed to sell liquor. On the 18th of July witness took Mr. Hogan and Mr. Gillespy to Murzban Road, and told them to proceed to the Telegraph Recreation Club. Witness the next day collected a "Panch". Mr. Hogan was given a marked rupee and was sent to buy liquor from the Telegraph Recreation Club. Witness and others then entered the Club room. Witness saw Mr. Hogan in front of a table on which was whisky and lemonade, and ten annas change. Witness took charge of these things. Mr. Hogan pointed out the second accused as the person who had served him. Witness asked the second accused to point out, who ordered him to serve Mr. Hogan and he pointed out the first accused as the person, by whose order he had served Mr. Hogan. Witness took charge of the whole liquor stock in possession of the first accused, and gave the same to the police.

Cross-examined, witness said his interest in the matter was not excited by Gillespie whom he had known for ten years. The accused were not within their rights because witness did not consider the Telegraph Recreation Club a "bona fide" club. Witness was in the Fort Section for three years and it was only recently that he learnt the Telegraph Club was selling liquor. He had heard it was doing so for the past thirty years. Witness knew of no other club which was not a "bona fide" club which sold liquor to its member without a license. He did not know anything about the Officers' Sanitarium at Colaba, nor about the Ship master's Club. The Sailors' Home was not in his section. He had never before heard that at the Bombay Gymkhana liquor was sold under the same circumstances as at the Telegraph Club.

Mr. H. A. Armstrong, Superintendent of Government Telegraphs was next called and examined by Mr. Bowen. The witness said that approximately there were about 340 members in the Telegraph Recreation Club. Sixteen of these lived in the club building on Waudby Road. The first accused was the caterer of the club. He was prohibited under the rules of the club to sell liquor to non-members. The club was started for the convenience of the employes of the Telegraph Department. The members got liquor at nearly cost price. If any profit was made it went towards the upkeep of the billiard table and towards replacing and purchasing crockery etc.

Cross-examined the witness said that the arrangement for the supply of liquor by the first accused was not questioned by Government.

The hearing was adjourned.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Another Big Victory for the Warwicks.

ROYAL WARWICKS (6): Y. M. C. A. (0).

Not a great deal of interest centred in the return engagement between these teams in the Harwood League on the Cooperage last evening. A one-sided game was anticipated, and on the whole this was realized.

The Y. M. C. A. playing against the wind started the game at five minutes to six, and it was a remarkable beginning indeed. Clarke obtained possession at once and got the ball into the centre, but each of three forwards had shots, hitting bar and post on each occasion, before Hillier had the first goal up in fifteen seconds. Play settled in the Y.M.C.A. half, notwithstanding free and goal kicks against the soldiers, but the Young Men gradually found their feet and organized a passable defence. Clarke was responsible for a fine centre from the right, but Watson headed over. Hillier then became prominent with some excellent work, but the defence prevailed somehow though for long the ball never crossed the half-way line. There was this to be said that the shooting by the soldiers was poor in the extreme, although their opponents gave them plenty of time. After about fifteen minutes' play a free kick, against Turrell saw the Young Men actually on the attack, and for a moment D'Souza promised something. But it was only a flash in the pan; he was quite unsupported and was dispossessed, play being immediately transferred to the Y. M. C. A. territory where Hillier threw away another chance. Clarke then fought his way down and Hewett gave away a corner as a measure of relief. When the Young Men again cleared their lines, McDermott looked like getting in, but lost through lack of support. Then at the other end the Young Men had a narrow escape, the ball rebounding from Matthews into Doctor's hands, but nearly in the net. The soldiers went in for lots of shooting from long range, but it was only 10 minutes to the interval that Westall managed to add another point. A dull period ended with the score:—

Royal Warwicks..... 2 goals.
Y. M. C. A..... nil.

After the resumption the Young Men made a spirited effort to retrieve their fortunes, but the Warwicks' halves had their measure, and despite an excellent run by D'Souza and McClumpha they were driven back. Dawson and Ivers repeated the attempt on the other wing, and then the soldiers again attacked strongly, but failed to score from two ridiculously easy positions. As the second half wore on some interest was infused into the proceedings, the Young Man playing better. Once they got so far as to force a corner and then McDermott raised the hopes of his friends by a decent shot. But Smart saved, and play was once more transferred. The soldiers continued to attack hotly and after some hard work, Westall scored the third goal with a fine shot from a difficult position. A minute later Insell put through another goal, making the fourth. After the Y. M. C. A. had given the Warwicks a fright the fifth goal came—scored against his own side by Mathalone. A sixth goal was scored just on time and the game ended:

Royal Warwicks ..... 6 goals.
Y. M. C. A. ..... nil.

The teams were:—

Royal Warwicks: Goal, Smart; backs, Bench and Strond; half backs, Jarvis, Matthews and Turrell; forwards, Clarke, Insell, Watson, Hillier and Westall.

Y. M. C. A.: Goal, Doctor; backs, Hewett and Mathalone; half-backs, Lamb, Hildreth and Belton; forwards, D'Souza, McClumpha, McDermott, Ivers, Dawson.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The positions of the team in the League table are now as follows:—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Goals A.	P.
R. Warwicks	10	7	2	1	27	4	16
R. A. Temperance	9	6	2	1	16	7	14
R. G. Artillery	9	4	4	1	19	9	12
Bombay Gymkhana	9	4	3	2	17	9	11
Byculla M. I.	9	2	3	4	6	16	7
Hornets	10	3	1	6	8	22	7
Y. M. C. A.	10	2	0	8	12	28	4
Bombay Athletic	8	1	1	6	8	16	3

CRICKET.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE vs B. V. A.

This match was played on Sunday the 4th August on the Oval. Result:—The Police won by 47 runs. Scores:—

THE POLICE—Sergt Kearsey, run out 6; Ins Gough, c Lynch, b Navin, 6; Supt Patterson, b Navin, 10; Dy Insp Edwards, c Cudlip, b Forbes 34; Dy Insp Sargon, c Spilling, b Forbes, 29; Sergt Pitt, b Spilling A, 2; Sergt Walker, c Lynch, b Forbes, 2; Dy Insp Butterfield, b Spilling A, 0; Supt Morris, b Forbes, 0; Insp Solway, run out 0; Halbourne, not out 1; extras 3—Total 93.

B V A—Sergt A A Spilling, b Kearsey, 0; Gr F Hearn, c Sargon, b Edwards 14; Sergt K D M Forbes b Edwards, 1; Gr M J Navin, b Kearsey 9; Capt E P Cudlip, c Kearsey b Edwards, 2; Lt-Col the Hon A Hill-Trevor, run out 5; Gr J M Spilling, b Kearsey 10; Bombr W H Cole, b Kearsey, 0; Gr C H L Nch run out 0; Gr L S Harkins, c and b Edwards, 1; Gr W J Mason, not out, 0; extras 4—total 46.

FRIENDS' UNION C C vs HINDU GYMKHANA.

This match was played on Sunday on the Hindu Gymkhana ground and resulted in a win for the Friends' Union C C by 45 runs.

HINDU GYMKHANA.—P Baloo, c Mehendale, b Joshi 8; C V Mehta (Capt) b Joshi 1; Shivram at Telang b Bhatwadeker 0; K A Date, b Talpade 49; Gunput, l b w Joshi 16; V V Kantak, c Vithal b Joshi 0; Kaikani, b Bhatwadeker 13; Grandhi, c Mehendale b Bhatwadeker 0; S N Vijayker, b Talpade 22; P N Vijayker, c Talpade b Bhatwadeker 7; N K Divekar, not out 2; extras 4 total, 122.

FRIENDS' UNION.—R V Agasker, c Shivram b Balu 13; S A Shete b Balu 0; T G Joshi l b w, b Balu 14; Vithal b Balu 54; S G Mehendale, b Balu 43; S K Telang S Grandhi b Balu 4; Talpade st Grandhi b Mehta 21; Bhatwadekar run out 0; Dr. N G Prabhaker (Capt) C Shivram b Balu 9; M R Deo, c Grandhi b Balu 0; R K Telang, not out 0; extras 9; total 167.

P. & O. vs. SECONY.

Played on Saturday, the 3rd August, on the Oval and resulted in an easy win for the former by 84 runs:—

P. AND O.—V. D. Pai, s, 40; E. E. Janico, b Lethorpe, 8; H. E. Standage, b Dayabhai, 30; M. M. Kendall, c Payne, b Lethorpe, 2; Collyer, b Dayabhai, 0; Barton, b Lethorpe, 11; B. D. Barnes, c Surti, b Lethorpe, 1; R. V. Paes, b Dayabhai, 6; Gujanan, not out, 3; M. D Joshi, b Dayabhai, 2; Pereira, s out, 11; Extras 1, Total, 115.

SECONY.—Girdharlal, b Paes, 14; Marshall, b Paes, 8; Clarke, b V. D. Pai, 3; Surti, c Standage, b V. D. Pai 2; Bhagwanlal, b Paes, 0; Manjoonath, b V. D. Pai, 0; Laythorp, b Paes, 0; Payne, b V. D. Pai, 0; Pandurang, b V. D. Pai, 0; Dayabhai, not out, 0; Lavalle, c Paes, b V. D. Pai, 1; Extras, 3; Total, 31.

Mr. Francis Burdett Thomas Money Coutts, of Stoodleigh, Devon, has established his claim to the Barony of Latymer before the House of Lords Committee for privileges.

TRIALS IN CAMERA.

Judges Disagree Regarding "Contempt."

INTERESTING FINDINGS.

THE Court of Appeal, consisting of the Master of the Rolls, and Lords Justices Vaughan Williams, Fletcher Moulton, Farwell, Buckley, and Kennedy, on the 6th July, gave their considered judgment in a case which raised the question whether it is contempt of court for a party to a case directed to be heard "in camera" to send his or her relatives and friends transcripts of the official shorthand writer's notes of the proceedings "in camera."

In the case of Scott, otherwise Morgan v. Scott, the respondent applied by motion to commit the petitioner, Mrs. Annie Scott, and her solicitor, Mr. Percy Braby, for contempt of court in publishing transcripts of the official shorthand writer's notes taken at the hearing "in camera" of a petition of nullity on June 13th, 1911.

Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane, in the court below, said that the whole object for trying that kind of case "in camera" was to protect both parties and to keep the proceedings secret and private, and all that the relatives could do was to ask for the result. He thought, however, that the petitioner and Mr. Braby had acted unwittingly and with no intention of doing anything wrong, and he accepted their apologies, but he directed that they must pay the costs of the application, jointly or severally, as the case might be. It was against this order that the appeal was made.

Mr. Barnard, K. C., and Mr. W. O. Willis appeared in support of the appeal, and Mr. Danckwerts, K. C., and Mr. Bayford for the respondent upon the appeal.

The arguments were heard in May before a full Court of Appeal, as the question involved a point of practice and procedure.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

The Master of the Rolls now delivered the following judgment. He said this was an action instituted by a wife for a decree of nullity of marriage. The usual order was made that the cause should be heard "in camera." It was so heard and a decree of nullity was granted. The wife and her solicitor obtained copies of the shorthand notes of all that took place at the hearing and sent copies so obtained to certain persons. A motion was made by the husband to commit them for contempt. Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane held that they had been guilty of contempt, but accepted an apology from them. He made no other order than that they should pay the costs of the motion. From this order there was an appeal, and a preliminary objection was taken that, under Section 47 of the Judicature Act, 1873, no appeal lay on the round that the order was made in a criminal cause or matter.

It had not been argued that the order for hearing "in camera" was not within the jurisdiction of the learned judge. Since 1875 it had been the settled practice of the Divorce Court to direct nullity cases to be tried "in camera." An order of this kind was not made merely because of a request from one or both of the parties, but because the court considered it expedient that such cases should be so heard. This was in accordance with the practice of the old Ecclesiastical Courts. But since the Judicature Act a wider power was conferred upon the court, and it was held by Sir Francis Jeune that the court had power in suits for dissolution to hear the evidence "in camera." This principle was adopted in the King's Bench Division in the case of Malan v. Young by Mr. Justice Denman after consulting some of the judges, and he (the Master of the Rolls) saw no reason to differ from that view. In Andrew v. Raeburn, and Lord Cairns and Lord Justice James treated the matter as in the discretion of the court, a discretion which no doubt should be jealously guarded in view of the extreme importance in general of publicity. His lordship could not doubt that a nullity case was pre-eminently one in which publicity was undesirable, and that an order for a hearing "in camera" might most properly be made.

He thought, therefore, that the publication of the proceedings of a hearing "in camera" might be subject-matter of contempt. There were many contempts for disobedience of orders which were not of a criminal nature. But in the present case there were no civil rights to be affected. The court, for good reason, held it expedient that proceedings should be "in camera." It was not material to consider whether the court in making the order was influenced by considerations of public decency or of the difficulty of obtaining evidence otherwise. It was sufficient to say that the court, in the exercise of its undoubted power, thought fit for the preservation of the interest entrusted to its jurisdiction so to order. The publication of "in camera" proceedings was a clear defiance of the order of the court, and might be properly punished as such. In his opinion this was a contempt "of a criminal nature," and the order was made in a criminal matter. That being so, it was not competent for that court even to consider whether the conclusion at which the learned judge arrived was or was not well founded. In his opinion the preliminary objection prevailed, and the appeal must be dismissed with costs.

DISSENTING JUDGES.

Lord Justice Vaughan Williams read a very long dissenting judgment. He pointed out that in this case the summons and order appealed against were in the general form of a divorce summons, and, if the present case was really a criminal cause or matter, this omission from the proper form of a criminal charge would clearly be material as to the nature of the proceedings. He did not think that it was anything more than a civil matter and that on the face of the documents constituting the record, this case, coupled with the facts, made it impossible that the publication of disclosure of the evidence taken at the hearing "in camera" after the conclusion of the case should constitute a criminal cause or matter. It was admitted that the result of the hearing might be published by the newspapers without any contempt being committed, and he could not see how the proceedings being closed, what had been done here amounted to contempt. He admitted that the authorities were somewhat inconclusive and did not come to much. A court should be very jealous in exercising its discretion as to cases being heard "in camera." No injustice had been done in this case by the publication after the case was over, and such a breach of an order did not, in his opinion, constitute a criminal offence. He thought the appeal should be allowed.

Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton agreed with Lord Justice Vaughan Williams. The learned judge in the present case, in his view, had put an entirely wrong interpretation upon the order directing that the case should be heard "in camera." Such an order meant that it should not be heard in open court, but in what was equivalent to the chambers of a judge. To the one the public had a right to go; to the other they had not. The effect, therefore, was privacy as to the hearing. But the order related to the mode of hearing only. The hearing concluded, the operation of the order was exhausted. Consequently to talk about a criminal breach of the order become meaningless. The alleged breach was no breach at all. The notice of motion for contempt of court was bad in law on the face of it. A judge, as judge after the suit had finished, had acquired no power over an individual by reason of his having become a litigant which entitled him to act as the guardian of the liberty of the public, and the courts must be doubly vigilant against all encroachments on that liberty by the courts themselves. The judges were not the tribunal to decide on the proper limitations of public rights. Not even the strongest partisan of legislative action for restricting the publication of proceedings in the Divorce Court would venture to propose that private communications between individuals as to what had passed at the hearing of a suit should be interfered with. Yet the order condemned them to perpetual secrecy. He considered that the only proper order which could be made on the appeal was that it should be allowed.

Lord Justices Farwell, Buckley, and Kennedy, each delivered judgments in which they expressed the view put forward by the Master of the Rolls. The appeal was accordingly dismissed by four to two. The judgments took two hours and a half to read.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SHELLEY'S BEATRICE.

(BY PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA).

"Bulbul az faize gul amukht sokhan war na nabuwad in hameh kowl o gazle tasbih dar minkaresh." (From the bounty of the rose, the bulbul learnt speech, if not there had not been in his beak all this rhythmic speech and song). The bulbul is a born poet. His song is his whole soul. At the sight of the rose, he pours it forth in delirium. It vibrates, now sweet and impassioned, now light and grave, now broken by sighs and supplications. What a feeling steals over you! You feel comfortably stretched on a Persian carpet, in a harem of love-sick odaliseques, with the dark eyes of gazells, and amorous white arms. You smoke a long Turkish chibouque. A negress slave gently waves over you a variegated fan of peacock feathers. A handsome boy serves a cup of Mocha coffee.

The above lines from the Anacreon of Persia reminds one of the mystic nightingale's melodious burst in the hymn of Epipsychidion. The rose, this bulbul loved was a poem in flesh, Emilia Viviani. She rose like a single tremulous star, on the classic Tyrrhene shore, arresting the attention of the beautiful boy-singer Shelley, "a subtle-souled psychologist," intent on "the sweet strange mystery of what may lie beyond things, and yet remain invisible." With a desire for absolute absorption, and extinction within the life beloved, "In many mortal forms he rashly sought "the shadow of that idol of his thought." The first he mated with was Harriet Westbrook. She was too cold and commonplace for so extraordinary a man. They separated. Then Fate sent forth Mary Godwin, from the "fastnesses of the great spiritual cities in which we all unconsciously dwell." When the hour was come she awaited him at the crossing of the road he traversed. She placed her hand in his. And they were united. The flame of love played its destined part. Then followed friendship, luminous with light a little pale. Cold currents coming on, it flickered. A fastidious coquet, Mary was hard to please. She loved society, and thought of shining. "She cannot support solitude, nor I society," says Shelley. It is life yoked to Death. Mary was not resplendent enough to prove the glorious shape of his dream. Athirst of the vision of an infallible and sublime love, he awaited a new dawn, and its star. It appeared at Pisa in 1820. A star, sad and suave, symbolic of the city of sleepy houses was Emilia Viviani.

THE BEATRICE OF SHELLEY.

While she of Florence seems to glide surrounded by angels, on sweet scented billows of air of the city of flowers, her sister of Pisa, stands by herself, pale and alone remote in the shade. Beatrice was carried off young to the regions of light. But she carried with her the vision of her lover's eyes, fixed on her for eternity. Emilia's fell of a sudden on vacancy only, and then all was silence. She knew not she was to be buried in eternal night. Ere her last spark expired, her love effulged in words of dazzling light. These kindled in Shelley the most pure, mystic passion that ever blazed out of human soul since Dante and Michel Angelo. From the melodious lips of Emilia, Shelley drew the inspiration he breathes in his hymn of Epipsychidion. The fiery duet goes trembling up to the stars. "Love, soul of the world, source of the good and the beautiful, what would the universe be without the Thee, and thy creative phase? O Love, what am I but love! I cannot exist without loving. Without love life would be intolerable and the world a terrible and desolate desert peopled by spectres to fly whom I would rush on to mysterious and tranquil death." "The day is come," says he "and thou wilt fly with me! To whatsoe'er of dull mortality. "Is mine remain a vestal sister still; "To the intense, the deep, the imperishable—"Not mine, but me—henceforth be thou united, "Even as a bride, delighting and delighted. "The hour is come:—the destined star has risen "Which shall descend upon a vacant prison. "Emily "A ship is floating in the harbour now . . . "Say, my heart's sister, wilt thou sail with me?" Says she, Like flower at dawn, I have on me the morning dew: my honey is virgin still: O beloved spouse, you alone have been my bee." The meeting of these.

TWO CHILDDREN OF ARIEL

was scarsely revealed. They had a short look of each other in the silent corridors, in the heart of the old Convent of Santa Anna at Pisa, the deserted town, with its dull palaces and dim archways, its marble stair and fountains, where Tritons spout, and the ghosts rise with the spray in the moonlight of midnight. The coquet of a step-mother had her locked up, and the young countess Viviani barely seventeen, inaugurated under the cold of monkish stones her muse's life of solitary martyrdom. Through a common friend, Mary Godwin and Shelley learnt the history of the beautiful recluse. They were able to get the permission to pay her a visit. She appeared noble as a goddess. The Venetian colouring of the clear-cut features, exquisite as the profile of an antique cameo, was heightened by the crown made up of a dark mass of hair tied into a lesinde knot. She had something in her of "La Beatrice Cenci" by Caido Reni, one of the most celebrated portraits in Rome hanging on the Barberini walls, and this must have struck at once the poet of "The Cenci." Her deep eyes, dark or light: following the colour of hers soul, reflected by turns, her melancholy and her hopes soaring to infinite bliss. Shelley immediately recognized in her the most luminous reflection of his extraordinary ideal. They loved each other with an angelic love. Accompanied by the abbess, she could return him his visits. They exchanged letters and tears. She sent him flowers, and locks of her hair. And round the brow of sculptured marble of this daughter of Dante's Beatrice, he himself fastened as a halo this poem, the son of La Vita Nuova: Epipsychidion.

HEART-RENDING IS THE END

of the history. Forcibly married in 1822 to a man she did not love, and from whom she suffered as much as she made him suffer, Emilia after six years of atrocious existence, was able at last to break the horrible chain, and to go away to a wretched place of the Maremma, where her father had permitted her to retire, to die of consumption and grief. Thus, a few years after Shelley, she descended to the tomb, trembling all over at his remembrance, and full of tears when he was mentioned. He had forgotten her soon. His insatiable idealism, no sooner drunk than disgusted—was not constant in love. The light he regarded his "Madonna" in, may be gathered from his correspondence. In one he says, "I cannot look at Epipsychidion, the person it celebrates is a shadow and not Juno." In another, "some of us have loved Antigone in a previous existence, and we cannot find complete satisfaction in a mortal union." Is this the requiem of all the poets' loves? Alas! Poor Emilia! But why pity her? She lies embalmed in her love. The perfume of the only feeling for which she would have wished to live preserves her from decomposition. She had in her the stuff of a great poet. That admirable piece on "Love," a few lines of which have been quoted is a magnificent invocation, at once ardent and majestic in eloquence in which she wings her flight at full sweep like Sappho of immortal fame.

VETERAN RAILWAY OFFICIAL.

The staff of the General Traffic Manager's office, B. B. and C. I. Railway, yesterday, presented a farewell address to Rai Bahadur Brijmohan Lall, District Traffic Superintendant of the Railway, on the occasion of his proceeding on furlough prior to retirement from the Company's service. The General Traffic Managers, Mr. F. W. Hanson, presided. The acting Agent Mr. R. Woolcombe was also present.

Mr. Hanson presented the address, which was enclosed in a beautiful silver casket, on one side of which was a design of a railway train passing on a bridge, together with a silver tea-set, on the tray of which was the design of the company's administrative offices.

Rai Bahadur Brijmohan Lall replied in suitable terms.

Pinehurst, Ascot, the residence of Capt. A. P. B. Harrison and his family, was destroyed on July 14 by fire. About four o'clock Mrs. Harrison found smoke coming into her bedroom, and within a very short time the fire obtained a hold on the roof, and it was realised that the only chance was to escape at once. Capt. Harrison's little boy and girl, with the servants, were aroused, and, without having time to dress, were got out and taken to the house of a neighbour. A large quantity of jewellery and ornaments and the whole of the furniture and effects were destroyed. The damage is estimated at several thousands of pounds.

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. In two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

MAIL NOTES.

NEW CITY SEAL.

The new Mayoralty seal of the City of London, which has just been approved by the Court of Aldermen, replaces one that has been in constant use since 1381. The old seal was inaugurated during the Mayoralty of Sir William Walworth, the slayer of Wat Tyler, and is made of silver. The new seal is a replica, save that two small roses have been added as a distinguishing mark. The old seal is not to be broken up, but will be preserved in the Guildhall Library, where many other interesting relics of Old London are to be seen.

LONDON'S MEANNESS.

It is no false spirit of sentiment which prompts one to say that there is something very beautiful about old buildings, about old things, about old faces, when Time with its softening hand has mellowed them into charm. In these days of the "get rich quick" vandal the lover of old things has need to be vigilant, for in the mean streets that grow up in a few weeks many architectural relics of rare archæological interest (remarks the "Gentlewoman") are apt to be buried under the horrible creations of the unconscionable jerry builder before there is time to raise a protesting voice. Even the City of London, with its millions of money, is wretchedly callous over the historically inter

THE RESTORATION OF LOST HEALTH.

Science's Supremest Force Explained.

"I'd give anything if I could feel really well again!"

Only a day or two ago a well-known man uttered these words at his club to the writer. A little while after, one of the most charming and beautiful women of the writer's acquaintance made a similar remark. Their faces bore the indication of ill-health; their manner betrayed the lassitude which comes from constantly feeling poorly, and there was that general air of dejection and depression about them which showed that they had begun to take a pessimistic outlook of their condition.

People like these, who have felt ill for a long time, whose convalescence has been slow, who take a dispirited view of their condition, can all recover their old sense of buoyancy, their old feeling of vigorous health and energising vitality, if they will give heed to one of the strongest lessons being taught in the world of science to-day. This is to use Sanatogen, which every doctor now recognises as the greatest revitaliser of the body in general and of the brain and nerves in particular, while its power of improving the blood is extraordinarily great, so that it has a high degree of utility in a wide circle of symptoms.

It must not, however, be supposed that Sanatogen is anything like a "cure-all." It is not. It is, however, worth drawing attention to the fact that the body is not divided into a number of separate compartments, as it were, each of which has little or no relation to the others, as so many people seem to imagine. On the contrary, every system of the body depends in some way on every other system for its healthy activity. It is because Sanatogen acts directly on the nerves and the blood, and increases the body's nutrition, that it has so wide an application in the cure of various disorders and diseases.

Among the conditions of ill-health from which Sanatogen may be confidently expected to restore the sufferer, are those affecting the nerves, like nervous debility and breakdown; brain-fag, with loss of memory and sleeplessness; nervous exhaustion; dyspepsia, and anæmia, with its attendant symptoms of languor; shortness of breath; palpitation, etc., and all conditions in which there is wasting or loss of weight.

Moreover, in all those varied conditions in which a tonic is indicated, Sanatogen has always been confidently recommended by doctors all over the world, for they know that it never fails to restore the sensation of health, strength and well-being to its highest possibilities.

In this connection *The Medical Times* states:—"There is no doubt whatever that the nutrition of patients taking Sanatogen improves wonderfully." *The General Practitioner* states:—"It is, probably, in cases of weakening or exhaustion of the nervous system, accompanied by various forms of mental and bodily inefficiency, that Sanatogen proves most useful. Rest, an out-door life and Sanatogen will often effect a cure."

Sanatogen can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

THE SHIPBUILDING TRADE.

Big Boom in British Yards.

The advance of the quotations for new shipbuilding, due to the higher cost of material and increase in wages, has had a tendency to check the number of orders placed in the past week or two. There is nevertheless, a greater volume of tonnage actually in progress than at any previous period ever recorded by Lloyd's Registry in their quarterly returns. In view of this high degree of activity, it is gratifying to note that a more reasonable spirit is beginning to prevail among the trade unionists, as evidenced by the settlement of the demarcation question. It is true that there are clouds ahead, since the shipbuilding agreement automatically expires soon, and there is always the possibility of trouble in connection with the renewal of such agreements. It is to be hoped, however, that the threatened difficulties will be satisfactorily overcome, and that the present wave of activity will not be disturbed in its flow by a shortsighted policy with regard to the terms of employment.

The number of merchant ships now building is 529, and these make up a gross tonnage of 1,774,040 tons, which is 87,000 tons more than three months ago, and about 255,000 tons more than six months ago, while, as compared with a year ago, the increase is 298,000 tons. At this time last year there was a check in the upward movement and there is anticipation that there may be another check now but how long it will continue and how great it may be remains yet to be seen. In addition to this merchant work there are in progress for the British and foreign navies 67 warships of 503, 003 tons displacement and here again a record total is reached the previous highest amount of warship tonnage being in March 1909 when the collective displacement of the ships built was 454,110 tons. Of the merchant tonnage 1,291,347 tons equal to 73 per cent and of the warship tonnage 390,854 tons equal to 78 per cent are for the British nation. Of the warship work 122,240 tons are in progress at the Royal Dockyards, the remainder being in private yards. As regards merchant ships. The principal foreign clients are from Holland, for whom 11 ships, of 110,600 tons, are in progress, while Norway takes second place with 15 vessels, of 55,295 tons; Germany, third place, with 11 vessels, of 50,344 tons; Spain, fourth place, with four vessels, of 30,795 tons; Greece, fifth place, with seven vessels, of 27,930 tons; Austria-Hungary, being next with six vessels, of 26,137 tons; and the other important clients are Sweden, Brazil, Japan, Belgium, Italy, and Russia. It is not worthy that there are building twenty-seven vessels of over 10,000 tons, two of them being over 40,000 tons, and one between 30,000 and 40,000 tons. As regards warships, there are building four battleships and five battle-cruisers for the British Navy, and three battleships and one battle-cruiser for foreign navies, all of large tonnage.

The improvement in trade, as compared with a year ago, extends to all districts, although the Tees and Hartlepool builders have not been quite so fortunate in booking orders lately as the firms in some of the other districts. With the exception of Belfast, however, the figures are higher in all cases than three months ago, but what is more important is the advance as compared with a year ago. Teere are building at Glasgow 105 vessels, of 411.875 tons, an increase as compared with a year ago of 78.983 tons, equal to about 24 per cent.; and at Greenock 62 vessels, of 261,670 tons, or 19,900 tons, or about 8 per cent., more than in July last year. As regards the North-East coast districts, Hartlepool shows the greatest rate of increase on the figures of twelve months ago—46 per cent. The work now, 21 vessels, of 101,582 tons, being 32,076 tons greater. On the Tyne, where 69 vessels, of 310,529 tons, are in progress the argumentation is 64,025 tons equal, to 26 per cent; while on the Wear the addition only equal 9 1-2 per cent, there being on hand 57 vessels, of 214,062 tons, and on the Tees only 3 per cent, with 36 vessels, of 88,842 tons, in the works. The merchant work in Mersey yards is double that of a year ago, but yet includes only 16 vessels, of 27,063 tons. At Belfast there is slightly less work than three months ago; but the total now—24 vessels of 292,350 tons—is 50,000 tons higher than in July last year. These figures take no cognisance of warship work. The Clyde occupies a prominent position, as there are building on that river two battleships, three battle-cruisers, three protected cruisers, ten torpedoboat destroyers, and a submarine-boat—all for the British Navy. At Barrow there are in progress two battleships, two battle-cruisers, and nine submarine boats. The warship work on the Tyne includes two battleships, one battle-cruiser, two protected cruisers, and six torpedo-boat-destroyers. At Birkenhead there are in progress a battleship and a protected cruiser. The other work is nine torpedoboat-destroyers building in the South of England. Thus the warship work, as well as the merchant shipbuilding, is widely distributed.—"Engineering."

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

It would be a pleasant task for one who had the inclination to lay side by side for the purpose of comparison Shelley's poem of "Alastor" and Keats's "Endymion." Neither stands quite in the first rank of its author's works, but each is of a very high quality, and ought on its publication to have given the world assurance that another poet of the great race had arisen in England. The central conception of each is the same. In both cases the hero falls in love with a shape which has appeared to him in a dream, and both poems recount the wanderings in the search for the original. "Alastor" was written in 1815 and "Endymion" in 1818, and it is probable that Keats, who was so sensitive to the influence of other poets, who fell under the sway successively of Spenser, Hunt, Dryden, Milton, and, as Mr. MacKail has recently shown, of Dante, was in this instance indebted for a suggestion to his great contemporary.

But more instructive than the resemblances between the two poems are the contrasts. There is a contrast of manner. Shelley's is, to an astonishing extent, subjective. It is simply a setting forth of his own recent feelings and experiences. His chronic physical sufferings had just before reached a crisis, and a medical specialist had taught him to expect present death. The crisis passed, and the poem embodies his emotions recollected in tranquility. The solemn note of thought and feeling that pervades it and enters into the descriptions of the scenery which he had contemplated during his travels in Switzerland and on the Rhine and during his sojourn near Windsor Forest is an index to the attitude of mind with which he confronted death. The being, therefore, with the "withered hair" and the wild eyes is largely Shelley himself, and the reflections upon what the loss of such a being is to the world are very much reflections upon what his own loss would have been. Keats in none of his poems is so intensely engrossed, in himself as that—the "Bright Star" is the nearest approach,—and if into the character of Endymion there enter features from the character of his creator they are not obvious; he keeps his puppet at arm's length and contemplates him objectively. There is a further obvious contrast in the rhythms of the poems. Wordsworthian cadences still linger in the ears of Shelley, but he is already in possession of that superb swinging and elastic period, with its clauses and subclauses, which sometimes embarrasses the poet himself, and which carries the reader at such a joyous pace from page to page that from time to time he must check himself and turn back lest he should lose some subtle effect of the welling harmony or some detail in the composition of a picture. In "Endymion" there are some odd mispronunciations and faulty rhythms, but we are conscious of the workmanships of a master prosodist of a different sort. The music is charmingly rich and various, and the pace is that of one who saunters through an expanse of beautiful meadowland, who has leisure to pause and survey a lovely bit of distance or to pluck a flower that grows a little off the path.

If one were to follow the contrast into the different treatments of Nature, one would have to note that in "Alastor," less than elsewhere in Shelley, the universe is the veil, interesting for what is behind it, than the background of the central figure, serving, as Mrs. Shelley pointed out, as a foil in its majesty and luxuriance to his fading life. His best effects are in landscape, accordingly, as Keats's are in the detail. Here is a fine sample:—

More dark
And dark the shades accumulate. The oak,
Expanding its immense and knotty arms,
Embraces the light beech. The pyramids
Of the tall cedar overarching frame
Most solemn domes within, and far below,
Like clouds suspended in an emerald sky,
The ash and the acacia floating hang
Tremulous and pale.

It would be idle to ask whether "Alastor" or "Endymion" is the greater poem. We have them both, and they give us different kinds of enjoyment. No doubt the former has a greater unity of theme and feeling, but there are strong Keatsians who would argue that bulk for bulk "Endymion" contains more of the pure element of poetry.

There are many who have much less sympathy with collectors of first editions—which, as often as not, are distinguished from subsequent issues chiefly by the inferiority of their typography or their incompleteness—than with those who specialise upon volumes containing autograph matter of their authors or of other well-known people. A printed book is a mere machine-made product, but a touch of hand-writing helps to animate it as a connection with the pen does a typewritten page. Such readers will be interested in certain of the volumes that have recently come into the possession of Harvard College library. There is, for example, a copy of the first edition of Boswell's "Life of Johnson," which was published in 1791 and dedicated to Sir Joshua Reynolds, and in each of the two volumes it contains an inscription in Boswell's handwriting to the great painter. There is an otherwise commonplace copy of "Lalla Rookh" in which Byron, in a familiar tooth-grinding mood, has written these four lines:—

The keenest pangs the wretched find,
Are rapture to the dreary void,
The tearless desert of the mind,
That waste of feeling unemployed.

Similarly a copy of the "Ingoldsby Legends which the author sent to his friend, Moran, contained by accident a blank page; upon it, accordingly, Barham wrote:—

By a blunder for which I have only to thank
Myself, here's a page has been somehow left blank.
Aha! my friend Moran, I have you—you'll look
In vain for a fault in one page of my book.

Doggerel, no doubt, but good-natured and Barhamesque doggerel. Interest, too, attaches to a volume of Gray which was in the possession of Samuel Rogers. If there are in these days any besides Mr. Ellis Roberts who are acquainted with the poetry of Rogers, they know that at one period he was very much under the influence of Gray and wrote some of his worst verse during that period. This must be the very copy he used. It is the edition of 1786, and Rogers has not only corrected errors of the press, but has taken the pains to note certain borrowings—and Gray, of course, is full of borrowings from poets ancient and modern—from Milton, Dryden, and other writers.

The intimation will interest many readers that Dr. Ronald Campbell Macfie is to publish another poem. That Dr. Macfie has never had quite the recognition which he deserves may be largely due to the intervals that elapse between his volumes. It must be twenty years since "Granite Dust"—a volume of which John Davidson said that "Diamond Dust" would have more fitly described its contents—appeared. It had a hearty reception, and one of its poems, "A Day in June," immediately passed into the nature anthologies. In 1904 came "New Poem," and such work as "If I were Sleep," "Queen of the Night," and "To the Queen of England" were at once appreciated at their true value by judicious readers. The "Inauguration Ode" of 1906 was called out by a particular occasion, and was, in the first place, of a limited appeal, but there is, perhaps, no piece of verse in our language in which accurate scientific knowledge is more successfully enlisted in the service of poetry. "The Titanic: An Ode of Immortality" is also called forth by a special occasion, but one may well accept beforehand the judgment that pronounces it "a very fine poem, noble in thought and execution," and speaks of certain of its stanzas as "magnificent."

Among the most important of the new editions are "The Mayor of Casterbridge" and "The Woodlanders" in Messrs. Macmillan's Wessex Edition. Mr. Hardy's notes and additional prefaces are as sparse as usual, and are mainly topographical. It seems that he has himself failed to rediscover the original of Little Hintock, though some of his readers believe that they know it. The frontispiece to "The Woodlanders" is a very attractive road through the woods, and that to "The Mayor of Casterbridge" is interesting, though the High-street depicted hardly looks like the one through which the bees and butterflies used to take their short cut from the cornfields at the top of the town to the meads at the bottom; even skilful photography does not reconcile one to it as a means of illustrating literature. These two novels are among the best and most characteristic of Mr. Hardy's work, and a re-reading of "The Mayor of Casterbridge" seems to bring it into relation with Wordsworth's work; there is something of the same baldness and grandeur. Mr. Hardy has lately said some interesting things about poetry and prose, and we may wonder whether in all his verse he has given us anything more truly poetical than mother Cuxsom's words on the death of the Mayor's wife, Susan Henchard:—"And all her shining keys will be took from her, and her cupboards opened; and little things a' didn't wish seen anybody will see; and her wishes and ways will be all as nothing!"

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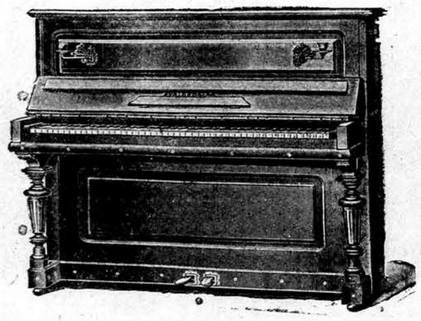

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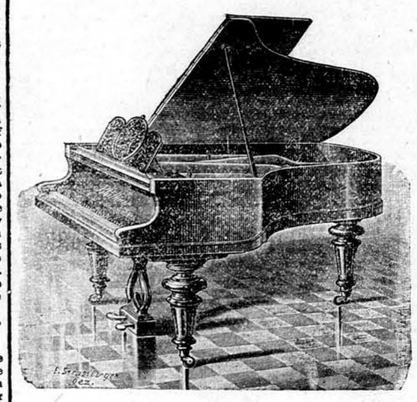

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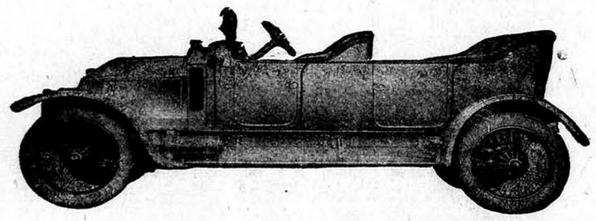

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